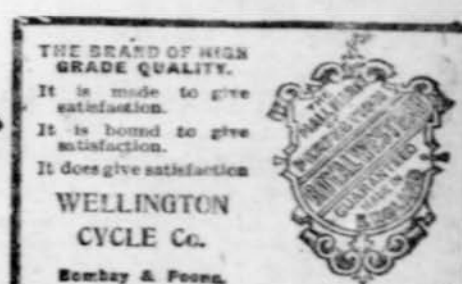


The Bombay Chronicle



FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MENTA IN 1913

VOL. VII. NO. 14

BOMBAY: THURSDAY, JANUARY 16, 1919.

TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH & LONDON.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1919		
18th January	Mandara	7876
25th "	Mandala	8240
1st February	Nankin	6853
8th "	Chakrata	5682
15th "	Sardula	6580
22nd "	Merakara	8235

*Does not carry passengers.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1919		
7th February	Dilwara	5975

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1919		
27th January	Lhasa	Karachi direct.
19th "	Chakla	Karachi & Persian Gulf.
20th "	Linga	Karachi via Kathiawar.
22nd "	Khorou	Karachi via Kathiawar.

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage for P. & O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN, VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander	Tons.	Date of arrival.	Date of departure.
Yubari	T. Ohta	2957	14th Jan.	20th Jan.
Yubari	G. Matsushita	3856	6th Jan.	17th Jan.
Yubari	Matsuoka	3856	27th Jan.	6th Feb.
Yubari	T. Yoshizaki	4172	29th Jan.	8th Feb.
Yubari	S. Tanaka	3078	2nd Feb.	12th Feb.
Yubari	G. Konaka		5th Feb.	15th Feb.

For Freight apply to:
T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

THE OSAKA MERCHANT STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN.
Fleet—107 Vessels Gross Tonnage 462,000.
REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG, AND TO ITALY VIA PORT SAID.
(Only Cargo Service to Italy.)

Steamer	Commander	Arrival	Departure	Destination
Yubari	T. Kamlashi	25th Jan.	31st Jan.	Japan.
Yubari	S. Saito	27th Jan.	2nd Feb.	Japan.

For freight apply to:
M. UCHIYAMA,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

DROPS OF INK!
MAKE MILLIONS THINK!
and to write with a bad ink.
IS A BLUNDER.
"Inkotine" marks the highest perfection in Ink making
Try and reap its benefit.
G.S. RANADE & CO.,
BOMBAY NO. 2.

BANKING.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

Incorporated in England by ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund £2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:

28, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Amritsar	Hongkong	Penang
Bombay	London	Peking
Calcutta	Lyons	Rangoon
Canton	Manila	Singapore
Cebu	Medan	Tientsin
Colombo	New York	Yokohama
Deli		
Hankow		

The CORPORATION sell DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal commercial cities throughout the world, buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance of not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly. Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on term which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCK AND SHARES bought and sold on account of Clients, also received for Safe Custody and collection of Interest and Dividends, when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and for shorter periods at rates which may be ascertained on application.

J. KEENAN,
Agent

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £582,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £582,500
Reserve Fund £650,000

HEAD OFFICE:

15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bombay	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Calcutta	Lyons	Manila
Canton	Medan	Peking
Cebu	New York	Rangoon
Colombo	Shanghai	Singapore
Deli		
Hankow		

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.

Sum above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents, and collection of interest thereon as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.

J. A. ROBERTSON,
Manager

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incorporated in Hongkong.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL £15,000,000
STERLING RESERVE FUND £15,000,000
SILVER RESERVE FUND £19,500,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS £15,000,000

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

LONDON OFFICE—9, Gracechurch Street, E.C.

BOMBAY OFFICE—40, Churchgate Street.

OTHER BRANCHES:

Amoy	Hongkong	Lyons	San Francisco
Bombay	Kobe	Manila	Singapore
Calcutta	Kuala Lumpur	Peking	Tientsin
Canton	Lyons	Rangoon	Yokohama
Colombo	Medan	Singapore	
Cebu	New York	Tientsin	
Hankow	Shanghai	Yokohama	
Hongkong			
Iloilo			
Manila			
Penang			
Rangoon			

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half-yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for varying periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS GRANTED AND BILLS PURCHASED on the principal commercial centres of the World.

GENERAL BANKING AND EXCHANGE business undertaken.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

BANKING.

THE TATA INDUSTRIAL BANK, LIMITED.

Incorporated in England by ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Temporary Office—Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay.

Branches—Calcutta and Hyderabad (Deccan).

LONDON AGENTS: LLOYDS BANK LIMITED.

NEW YORK AGENTS: THE GUARANTY TRUST COY. OF NEW YORK.

Authorized Capital Rs. 12,00,00,000
Subscribed Capital Rs. 7,00,70,550
Paid-up Capital Rs. 69,93,990

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Sir D. J. Tata, Kt., Chairman.

Sir Sassoon David, Bart.

Sir R. N. Mookerjee, K.C.I.E.

Sir Francis Stewart, Kt.

Sir Stanley Reed, Kt., LL.D.

R. D. Tata, Esq.

F. E. Dinshaw, Esq.

F. C. Rimgton, Esq.

Narottam Morarjee, Esq.

Hajee Gulam Mahomed Ajam, Esq.

The Hon'ble Mr. Purshottamdas Thakordas.

A. J. Bilmoria, Esq.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily credit balances from Rs. 500/- to Rs. 1,00,000/- at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent. per annum. If the balance to the credit of any account does not fall below Rs. 25,000/- at any time between 1st January and 30th June, interest will be allowed during that period at 2 1/2 per cent. per annum. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3/- half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS. Interest allowed on Deposits fixed for one or two years and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK. Interest allowed on Savings Bank Accounts at 4 per cent per annum. Rules may be obtained on application.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are granted on approved Securities.

PURCHASES AND SALES of Securities and Shares effected.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased and collected and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

J. PAGAN DALZELL,
Acting Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(Registered in Japan.)

ESTABLISHED 1886.

Subscribed Capital Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund Yen 24,300,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at:

Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Chi-Nan, Dairen, Fongtien, Hankow, Harbi, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kaituma, Kobe, London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, San Francisco, Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoeki, Singapore, Soerabaya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tokio, Tsingtau, Vladivostok.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE BUSINESS transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager, Bombay

Post Box No. 207, Hornby Road, Bombay

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1900

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED Rs. 1,00,00,000

CAPITAL PAID-UP Rs. 50,00,000

RESERVE FUND Rs. 12,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from December 1st to March 31st and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which may be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.

The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—

Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to but not exceeding Rs. 3,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.

Deposits may be made in the name of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.

Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

INSURANCE.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE—7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

Rs.

Capital Fully Subscribed 10,00,000

Capital Paid Up 1,00,000

Invested Funds Over 30,00,000

THE ADVANTAGES OF A "NATIONAL" POLICY.

By paying your Premiums at the lowest possible rate available in India, you secure for yourself a Policy which will enable you to tide over the difficulties owing to the loss of income in your old age or provide for your family in case of an early death.

The "National" carries first class risks and offers unique advantages to the Policy holders.

Please write for Prospectus before deciding the question of insuring your life.

The first Indian Insurance Company to lead the way by investing the total sum of Rupees Six lakhs in the First and Second Indian War Loans.

RAE & CO., P. BANERJEE,
Managing Agents Secretary.

DHURANDHAR BROTHERS,
Chief Agents: Bombay Presidency.

72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

(HEAD OFFICE—BOMBAY.)

Chairman—The Hon'ble Sir FAZULBHOY CURRIMBHOY, KT.

Attractive Schemes at Low Rates.

For prospectus and further particulars Apply to—

SECRETARIES & MANAGER,

JIVANLAL DASTUR & Co.

112, Esplanade Road, Fort.

THE ASIAN COMMERCIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

Up-to-date and Progressive Life Office with Branch Offices, Chief Agencies and Agencies throughout India, Burma and Ceylon.

Moderate rates and liberal Policy conditions.

WANTED AGENTS for unrepresented districts.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1878.

No. 315 Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Petit Library.

Funded Capital Rs. 2,32,000.

Investments in Government and approved

Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms of the Insurance Act.

The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investment and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife predeceases. Twelve months grace if occupation is lost.

Commission to canvassers.

For details apply for a copy of Rules to—

GAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

JUST RECEIVED

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT

OF

THE RARE and BEAUTIFUL

Plain XL Crepe-de Chine

IN

ALL THE LATEST SHADES AND GRADES

suitable for

LADIES DRESSES.

AHMED E. ESAALI,

Empire Building, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE"

The "Bombay Chronicle" is sold at two annas throughout India at the following stations:—

AGRA CANTT.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.

ABU ROAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.

AMMEDABAD.—Shs Surajmal Chunilal

AMMEDABAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.

AMMEDABAD.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.

AKOLA.—P. K. Vaidya

BARODA.—M. C. Kothari.

BARODA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.

BEILGAUM.—Higginbothams, Ltd.

BEILGAUM.—Kelkar Vithal Damodar.

BIJAPUR.—Parashram Shridhar Apte.

BINA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.

BADNERA.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.

BHUSAVAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.

BANDIPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.

BHOPAL.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.

BHARATPUR.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.

BOMBAY.—D. B. Taraporewala Sons & Co.

BOMBAY.—Taj Mahal Hotel.

BOMBAY.—A. H. Wheeler & Co.'s Book

Stalls at:—

Great Western Hotel.

Hotel Majestic.

Esplanade Hotel.

Victoria Terminus Station.

Byculla Station.

Colaba Station.

Church Gate Station.

Grant Road Station.

ADVERTISEMENT AND
SUBSCRIPTION RATE.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

"Wanted", "To Be Let", "For Sale" and other sundry Advertisements, when not strictly pertaining to any regular business, are charged at the following rates, which must be strictly prepaid:-

Advertisements not exceeding 20 words Rs. 1 per insertion; every additional word one anna.

Advertisements are not received after 6 p.m. for insertion in the next day's paper.

Domestic Announcements—8 lines, Rs. 2 per insertion, prepaid. Every additional line, annas 4 extra.

Government, Railway, Legal and other Public Notifications—Rs. 6 per inch, minimum charge Rs. 2.

Company Prospectuses and Company Notices—Rs. 6 per inch.

Trade Announcements in Special Short Advertisement Columns—Rs. 1-8 per inch. No display allowed.

Special contract rates for display advertisements can be had on application to:

THE MANAGER,

"Bombay Chronicle" Office,
No. 3, Madhav Street, Bombay.

SUBSCRIPTION.

PAYABLE STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

Cash payments are received only during Office hours from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. On Saturdays and Holidays from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

DAILY EDITION.

LOCAL UP-COUNTRY

Yearly	Rs. 30-0	Rs. 35-0
Half-yearly	" 16-0	" 18-0
Quarterly	" 8-0	" 9-0
Monthly	" 3-0	" 3-8

Single Copy TWO Annas.

SUNDAY EDITION.

LOCAL UP-COUNTRY

Yearly	Rs. 5-0	Rs. 6-0
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Single Copy TWO Annas.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

FORD AUTOMOBILES (India) Ltd. Hughes Road, Bombay. Call in and see us or write or wire us for everything for your Ford Car. Spare Parts. Price List free on application. Telegrams: "Autoford Bombay". Telephone 702.

BEST BRITISH MAKE CARBONUM ribbons and Carbon papers, and all TYPE-WRITER & DICTATING supplies. Typesetting work done neatly and accurately. Typewriter Repairs a speciality. CITY SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING STUDIO.

ASTROLOGER—PROFESSOR XENOBIN—The well-known and up-to-date Astrologer predicts yearly, monthly, daily events of life, marriage, gain and loss in speculation, etc., attends private calls. Send date, time and place of birth. ORIENTAL HOTEL, opposite Crawford Market, Bombay. 136

BLACK LEPROSY not more than ten years' standing. White Leprosy (Lecodermis) of any duration and all forms of Patches arising from Blood-impurities cured radically and harmoniously in four weeks. Rs. 7-8 per week. Three days' treatment to be sent free if cure is felt sure. SRI WORKS, Beadon Square P. O. Calcutta. 1A.

TOMORROW—We have something you want, going cheap to-morrow at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.). Come and inspect our Show-rooms before the Auction starts. You can also buy many things priced at which are marked as you can place your order with us, subject to the acceptance of the owners. MEHTA & Co. Auctioneers, 25, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.

LOST.

LOST—A BUNCH OF KEYS on evening of 11th in the Taj Hotel. Excelsior Theatre or journey between. Finder will be well rewarded. Address "G." care of Manager, Taj Hotel. 223

SITUATIONS VACANT.

MOTOR MECHANIC, having at least six years' experience. Apply Messrs. A. H. WHEELER & Co. 249

CHEMIST with English qualification wanted for Calcutta house. Apply Box No. 87. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 259

EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN ASSISTANT wanted for Stationery and Fancy business Bombay. Apply Box No. 88. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 251

WANTED—A Latin and French knowing EUROPEAN TUTOR for a young student boy at Cuffe Parade. Apply Box No. 85. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 281

WANTED—A GENERAL CLERK, strong in Correspondence, residing near Grant Road preferred. Apply to THE TABLET MANUFACTURING CO., 182, Ripon Road. 283

WANTED—GRADUATE, UNDER-GRADUATE, AND MATRIC TEACHERS. Apply or see SECRETARY, Cutchi Dossu Chawla Jain Pathshala, Bhatnagar, Mandri 3. 236

WANTED—A GRADUATE, knowing Gujarati for Correspondence and Accounts. Apply personally JIVRAJ G. NENSEY, 306, Bohra Bazar Street, between 5 and 6 p.m. (S.T.). 265

WANTED AT ONCE—Young Hindu CLERKS, having previous and also a fair knowledge of English and Anglo-Swiss. Apply to THE CO., Ballard Road. 222

GRADUATES College as Bombay. 255

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A HINDU COMPOUNDER. See Dr. J. L. DESAI, Hira Baug, 59, C. P. Tank, Bombay. 288

EUROPEAN with knowledge of arms and ammunition wanted. Good salary to suitable man. Apply Box No. 86. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 289

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT by a fresh Lawyer experienced Teacher and accountant, speaking Gujarati. Apply Box No. 84. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 277

WANTED—TUITIONS of English Civil and Military Officers by an English knowing Gentleman to teach Hindustani. Write to Box No. 84. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 278

WANTED.

WANTED—Rs. 50,000 for a very paying business. Apply to Box No. 64. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 210

WANTED ON HIRE—A SHOP with garage on Lamington Road or thereabout. Apply to Box No. 76. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 253

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—PROPERTY at Walkeshwar Road. Apply Box No. 63. Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 232

FOR SALE—PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE 8 N. H. P., 80 lbs. pressure, Rs. 1,000; Old LANCASHIRE BOILER 30 by 7 Rs. 1,600. BHARAT ENGINEERING CO., Cawnpore. 268

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE—STUDEBAKER MOTOR CAR, 1916 Model, New Pattern Body, lately painted, in excellent order. Cushion covers, all new tyres, extra 3 Lamps, watch, self-starter, etc. Price Rs. 6,500, or near offer. Apply KUTNEY K.A., 73, Harvey Road, Chowpaty, between 7 and 8 a.m. 256

FOR SALE—A complete MACHINERY with finishing rolls, boiler and engine of a Silk Finishing Factory and steam and hand looms of a Weaving Factory in good condition and working order; lying at present in Rangoon; for Rangoon delivery. Terms cash and Bonaral inspection solicited. Apply to P. B. No. 44, Rangoon. 266

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

CHEMICALLY PURE GLYCERINE "PYRAMID" BRAND

Apply stating requirements to:
JOSEPH CROSFIELD & SONS, LTD.,
Cook's Bldg., Fort, Bombay 262

INDIAN SCIENCE CONGRESS.

MEETINGS OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.

IN THE COWASJI JEHRANGIR HALL,
MAYO ROAD, BOMBAY.

THURSDAY, January 16th, in the same Hall at 6-30 p.m. Public Lecture by Mr. Raman. Esq., M.A., on "WAVES IN THE AIR AND IN THE ETHER."

FRIDAY, January 17th.—Public Lecture "TACTICS AGAINST INSECTS" by F. M. Howlett, Esq., B.A., F.E.S. 230

Admission each evening Re. 1. Membership fee Rs. 5.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, in accordance with Section 485 of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, that it is the intention of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay at their meeting proposed to be held on or after the 15th March, 1919, to take into their consideration a draft bye-law for the application of the 63d rule to new buildings on land previously unbuilt upon or on which temporary buildings only shall be standing or shall have stood previously.

2. The Corporation will, before finally approving the said Bye-law, receive and consider any objection or suggestion which may be made in writing by any person with respect thereto before the day of the said meeting.

3. Any person desiring to object to the said draft Bye-law on giving written notice to the President of the Corporation not less than 10 days before the day of the said meeting of the nature of his objection, will, by himself or his Counsel, Attorney or Agent, be heard by the Corporation thereon at the said meeting, but not so as that more than one person be heard on the same matter of objection.

4. A copy of the proposed Bye-law is kept at the office of the undersigned for public inspection and any person who wishes to peruse the same, will be permitted to do so during office hours free of charge. Printed copies of the Bye-law will also be delivered to any person requiring the same on payment of a fee of annas four per copy.

A. A. MOULVI.

Actg. Municipal Secretary.

Municipal Corporation Office,
Bombay, 13th January, 1919. 250

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from THURSDAY, the 2nd proximo till THURSDAY, the 16th proximo both days inclusive.

By order of the Board,
R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 12th December, 1918. 3575

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that my client has contracted to purchase from Mr. MANEJI JAMESDJI MISTRY, the property hereunder described. All persons who may have any claim on the said property or any part thereof, by way of mortgage, sale, gift, lien, lease, inheritance or otherwise, are hereby requested to make the same known in writing to me at my Office No. 2, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without regard to such claim will be deemed to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground together with the messuages, tenements and buildings standing thereon, situated and being at Sorabjee Santoko Lane, measuring 94 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 82, New No. 723, Old Survey No. 17 and new Survey No. 8411 and assessed by the Assessor and the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward No. 245, Street No. 10 and bounded as follows:—On or towards the East by the property of Dhunibhai Mustomji, on or towards the West by the public passage, on or towards the South by the property of Sorabjee Dady Santok and on or towards the North by the property of Syed Ali Syed Hossain.

Dated this 14th day of January, 1919.
SHUMS A. TYABJEE,
Purchaser's Attorney.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that VISRAM RAMJI and DAMODAR VELJI have contracted to sell to us the undermentioned property.

All persons having any claim or interest thereto or therein or in or to any part thereof (whether by way of gift, inheritance, mortgage, charge, lease, lien, trust or otherwise) however, are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their shop, carried on under the name of Chandras Nathoo at Sheikh Memon Street, opposite to the Joona Musjid, outside the Fort of Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, failing which the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claim or interest and the same, if any, will be treated as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.
All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground together with the messuages, tenement or dwelling house, situate, situated, lying and being at Goolanji Hill Road, Parel, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration, Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 268 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the temple of Chundakdevi, on or towards the West by Dharambhallu, on or towards the North by the said Goolanji Hill Road and on or towards the South by the Hill belonging to Nowroji Wadia.

Rombay, dated this 13th day of January, 1919.
MONJI JOOTHABHAI,
Bai GULAB by her constituted Attorney, Tarachand Vithaldas, Purchasers.

SALE BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

Auctioneers to the Government and G. I. P. Railway.

No. 25 Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF 2,750 LBS. YARN COPS.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 16th instant, at 1 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press, opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, 2,750 lbs. Yarn sized Cops of No. 39.

AUCTION SALE OF 10 PACKAGES GAGRAPATS AND 10 PACKAGES DHOTES.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 16th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press, opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, 10 packages Dhotes No. Navda or other, 7 to 11 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF 5 BALES ENGLISH-MADE WHITE DHOTES.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 16th instant, at 2-45 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press, opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, 5 bales each 200 pairs English-made white Dhotes No. 2305, 8/10 yards.

AUCTION SALE OF 8 PACKAGES ENGLISH-MADE WHITE SHIRTINGS AND 18 PACKAGES GRAHAM'S MULLS.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 16th instant, at 3 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the baling press, opposite the gate of the Dharamraj Gully at Champa Gully, Mulji Jetha Market, 8 packages each 125 pieces Graham's white Mulls No. 3525, 35 yards and 33 inches.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 16th January, 1919.

NAROTAM GIRDHAR & CO.

JUMMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

We are importing Chemicals, Pure Drugs and Patent Medicines direct from the best Houses in Great Britain, France, Germany, Japan and can guarantee the quality of all goods supplied by us.

A trial order solicited.

SALE BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY & CO.

20, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 3409.

AUCTION SALE OF LARGE QUANTITY OF WOOLLEN AND COTTON CLOTHING, BLANKETS, SOCKS, ETC.
By order of the Officer-in-Charge, Clothing Depot, Bombay, Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 17th day of January, 1919, at 9-30 a.m. (S.T.) at "H" Shed Grain Depot, Mazagon:—
A large quantity of Woollen and Cotton Army Clothing, Blankets, Socks, etc.
Cash will be required on the lots being knocked down and the lots will have to be removed within 3 days.

AUCTION SALE OF 40 KEGS GENUINE WHITE ZINC PAINT.
On SATURDAY, the 18th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms in Apollo Street, Fort, by order of Messrs. Tyebally Dawoodbhai and Bros., and on account and at the risk of Messrs. T. Seddon, Sons and Co., Ltd., of Hull:—
Ex. S. S. City of Norwich.
Made in England—T. D. and Bros., Bombay—40 kegs genuine white Zinc Paint, sub each 56 lbs.
Terms:—Deposit 25 per cent.; delivery within 3 days.

J. S. MODY & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 16th January, 1919.

CRAWFORD & CO.'S SALES.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS BOMBAY.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 921.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ETC., THE PROPERTY OF THE LATE MR. F. L. BLAKE, OF STANDARD OIL CO.
Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on SUNDAY, the 19th January, 1919, at 2 p.m. (S.T.) sharp, at 22, Altamont Road, at Cumballa Hill, valuable handsome household furniture consisting of dining table and chairs, sideboards, dumbwaiter, chest of drawers, dressing tables, tea-wood and blackwood cupboards, writing tables, bookstand, tables, drawing room sofas, arm chairs, wardrobes, hanging cupboard, China ware, books, beds, English organ, sweet-toned piano, etc.
The property of the late Mr. F. L. Blake of Standard Oil Co.
The property will be on view 3 days before the sale and catalogues will be published.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 16th January, 1919.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

Owners: The Excelsior Theatres Co., Ltd.

General Manager:—James McGrath.

EVERY NIGHT AT 9-30

T. DANIEL FRAWLEY

presents the

FRAWLEY

COMEDY CO.

in a return visit of London, New York

Comedy and Dramatic Successes

Last Four Nights Only

To-Night Thurs. 16th Jan. at 9-30

"IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE"

Fri. 17th Jan. at 9-30

FIRST TIME IN INDIA.

Produced for the first time in the Orient

"COMMON CLAY"

A New American Drama, in Three Acts and

An Epilogue by Cleves Kinkead.

"For the Colonel's lady and Judy O'Grady are sisters under the skin."

—Kipling.

Sat. 18th Jan. at 9-30

"FAIR & WARMER"

Sun. 19th Jan. at 5-30

Reduced Price Matinee

"COMMON CLAY"

Booking at ROSE and Co. upto 6 p.m.

After 7 p.m. at the Theatre.

Booking by Tel. (No. 288) must be taken

up before 9-15 p.m.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.

The Theatre of the City.

THE SPLENDID NEW

PICTURES.

TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 and 10

Metro 7-reel Production-de-luxe:

"REVELATION"

Featuring the world-famous actress

and dancer:—

NAZIMOVA

SEEN FOR THE FIRST TIME IN INDIA.

A wonderfully vivid story of Bohemian

life in Paris; of the love of a dancer for an

artist, how she inspired him to paint great

pictures and how, towards the end of the

war, she nursed him to health and was

married to him.

THE FILM OF THE YEAR.

NAZIMOVA has made a huge reputation

in New York as a dancer after appearing

in all the principal theatres in Europe. She

is a truly great star. See her to-night!

Also the

LATEST PATHE GAZETTE

AND A MUSICAL TREAT BY THE BEST

THEATRE ORCHESTRA IN THE EAST.

Popular Prices:—Re. 1, Ans. 12 & 4. Cox

seats Rs. 2. Family Boxes for 4 Rs. 5.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Sweetest Love Poetry in ENGLISH LANGUAGE

SHAKESPEARE'S TRAGEDY

ROMEO and JULIET

which is admittedly described as a gem in English Literature is now immortalised by

FRANCIS X. BUSHMAN

AND

BEVERLEY BAYNE

on the Screen. A film that one scarcely forgets.

"ROMEO and JULIET" (8,000 feet)

AT THE

WEST-END CINEMA

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD)

this week surges everything you have hitherto seen or heard of in the Photo-play line.

FOUR SHOWS DAILY: 5-15; 7; 8-45; 10-30 p.m. (S.T.)

THE EXCELSIOR

To-day at 6-30 p.m.

THE SERIAL CHAPTER OF A THOUSAND THRILLS

"THE LASS OF THE LUMBERLAND"

FEATURING

HELEN HOLMES

HELEN HOLMES

THE WEATHER.

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, Jan. 15

There has been no rain of importance. Western disturbance is giving heavy cloud in Kashmir and along the North-West Frontier. Forecast:—A few falls of rain along North-West Frontier of snow in Kashmir.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, SOLARIA.

Bombay, 14th Jan 1919

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 5 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr.	29.915 inch.
Temperature of Air	74.2 deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	66.5
Wet Bulb Depression	7.5
Dew Point	62.5
Relative humidity of Air	68.1
Direction of Wind	SE, E, W, NW
Force of Wind	5 to 10
Direction of Wind from	SE, E, W, NW
Force of Wind from	5 to 10

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day	Month	HIGH WATER.				LOW WATER.			
		Jan.	h.	m.	ft.	Jan.	h.	m.	ft.
Wed.	15	10	21	26	8	15	5	4	19
Thur.	16	11	11	27	1	16	5	3	18
Fri.	17	11	56	27	4	17	5	1	17
Sat.	18	0	34	29	10	18	5	4	16
Sun.	19	0	36	27	8	19	5	2	16
Mon.	20	1	1	27	9	20	5	1	16
Tue.	21	2	4	27	11	21	5	2	17

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Day	Month	h.	m.	ft.	Jan.	h.	m.	ft.
Jan. 15 (Wednesday)	15	7	15	5	21	5	15	5
" 16 (Thursday)	16	7	15	5	22	5	15	5
" 17 (Friday)	17	7	15	5	23	5	15	5
" 18 (Saturday)	18	7	15	5	24	5	15	5
" 19 (Sunday)	19	7	15	5	25	5	15	5
" 20 (Monday)	20	7	15	5	26	5	15	5
" 21 (Tuesday)	21	7	15	5	27	5	15	5

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 15th January, 1919, giving data for the preceding 24 hours. The Punjab—The sky is overcast at Rawalpindi; elsewhere it is clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is below normal at several stations. Night temperature is below the average in the east Punjab.

The United Provinces—Skies are clear. Humidity is generally below normal. Night temperature is in slight excess along the Kachhi coast; night temperature continues below normal at Bhuj, but is above it at Ahmedabad.

The Central Provinces—Skies are clear except at Khandwa. Humidity is locally below normal. Day temperature is in excess at Khandwa; night temperature has risen and is above the average in the south of the division.

The Konkan—Skies are clear. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad—Skies are clear. Humidity is below normal in the northern half of the division. Day temperature is in excess at Ahmedabad.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 0 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 8.45 a.m. Standard Time on the 15th January, 1919, was 30.203 inches for temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.019 inch for every 5 degrees according to the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison of F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 6.45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by 0.019 inch for every 10 feet of the height of cistern comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

Various sorts of CANVAS—SUITABLE FOR MAKING—PAULINS, RATION KIT BAGS, &c., &c. ALWAYS IN STOCK

Ask for Samples and Quotations—SOOBASHAH & CO., 12, JAKARIAH STREET, CALCUTTA.

SCIENTIFIC HOMOEOPATHIC TREATMENT BY DR. HRISHIKESH GHOSE, M.B.

HOMOEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN SPECIALIST IN WOMEN, CHILDREN & CHRONIC DISEASES

Between 8 & 10 A.M. and 4 & 7 P.M. RAJA SHIVLA MOTILAL MANSION, 60, LAMBING ROAD, BOMBAY, 7.

BEST CHANCE FOR Wholesale and Retail Dealers.

Large Stock of Moradabad Spoons and Forks. INSPECTION INVITED. HAJEE BROTHER, SANDHURST ROAD, near ALHAMBRA CINEMA, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE, THURSDAY, JANUARY 16, 1919.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Jan. 15.

The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 644 for Fully Good Broach, April-May and gradually declined to Rs. 625 there being little buying power in the market and free offerings. The drop continued to Rs. 623 and the rate then improved to Rs. 631, and remained quiet but steady about this price for some time. At 4 p.m. the quotation was Rs. 631, but the bazaar closed earlier at Rs. 628. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 626 and improved to Rs. 628 and after further fluctuations closed quiet as under.

Ready cotton continues quiet with little enquiry. Prices are easier.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, the 15th of January, 1919.

Temp. in Shade.	Humidity.	Rainfall.
67.650	43.015	0.35
70.762	35	0.48
70.363	66	1.32
72.642	57	0.07
72.335	58	0.26
68.392	50	0.06
71.134	70	0.06
70.733	57	1.16
65.042	57	0.05

STATIONS.

Station.	Temp. in Shade.	Humidity.	Rainfall.
PURAN GUL—Bambur	67.650	43.015	0.35
Jaik	70.762	35	0.48
Do.	70.363	66	1.32
Do.	72.642	57	0.07
Do.	72.335	58	0.26
Do.	68.392	50	0.06
Do.	71.134	70	0.06
Do.	70.733	57	1.16
Do.	65.042	57	0.05

QUOTATIONS 6 P.M.

Fully Good Broach—April-May—628
Fully Good Bengal—Dec-Jan.—481
Fine Gomras—Jan.—481

COTTON CONTRACTS COMMITTEE.

QUOTATIONS, 14TH JAN. 1919.
Fully Good M G Broach—April-May—628
Fully Good M G B Broach—Jan.—481
Fine M G Gomras—Jan.—481

READY QUOTATIONS.

Description. Super. Fine. F.G. Good. Delivery.

M.G. Bengal 602 451 476 466 Ready.
M.G. Sind-Punjab 489 489 489 489
M.G. Sind-Punjab 489 489 489 489
M.G. Sind-Punjab 489 489 489 489

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce, etc. for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 14th Jan. 1919.

Description.	Super.	Fine.	F.G.	Good.	Delivery.
M.G. Bengal	602	451	476	466	Ready.
M.G. Sind-Punjab	489	489	489	489	
M.G. Sind-Punjab	489	489	489	489	
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MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Jan. 15.

Bar Gold Rs. 29-6-0.

Exchange.

T. T. on London 1/5 31/32.

D. D. on London 1/6 1/16.

Credit 3 Msd/a 1/3 1/32.

D. D. on France 1/2 1/2.

Credit 3 Msd/a Fr. 202.

T. T. on Japan Rs. 144.

D. D. on Japan Rs. 141.

D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 223.

D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 343.

D. D. on Singapore Rs. 157-8.

D. D. on New York Rs. 77-4.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47, 92.

5 per cent. W. Bonds due 1929-22, 96 1/2.

4 per cent. Conversion Loan 83.

4 per cent. Municipal Loan 95.

2 1/2 per cent. Paper 75.

4 1/2 per cent. Port Trust long dated 89.

4 per cent. Port Trust long dated 84.

4 per cent. Municipal long dated 83.

4 per cent. Municipal Short dated 90.

4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated 82.

5 per cent. Municipal Tansa 93.

5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary 92.

The following are the Bank Rates:—

Bank of Bombay 6 per cent.

Bank of Bengal 6 per cent.

Bank of Madras 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The market was quiet and dull with limited business.

The following are the closing rates of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2,045, Swan 607-8, Simplex 720.

Shahpur 1231, Pearls 547-8, New Greats 320.

Maxwell 2,080, Luxon Cotton 1,600, Kohinoor 1,220, Currimbhoy 340, Kastoorchand 1,050.

Ind. Bleaching 170, Finally 4871, Fazulbhoy 720.

David 6021, Crescent 2211, Colaba 1,567-8, Cury 415, Bhagpur 2,280, By. Cotton 615, By. United 905, By. Dyeing 1,465, Bendi 27, Katni Ord. 260, Katni Defd. 1,390.

Tata New Defd. 200 p. Tata Old Defd. 1,120, Tata Ord. 235, Shivrajpur 40-8, Alcock 825, By. Burma 825, By. Tramway 477-8, By. Steam 345, Tata Hydro 1,180.

The following are the closing rates of the New Stock Exchange:—

Swadeshi 2,045, Swan 607-8, Simplex 710, Shahpur 1231, Pearls 545, New Great 320, Madhwar 2,080, Kohinoor 1,220, Currimbhoy 340, Kastoorchand 1,050, Ind. Bleaching 170, Finally 485, Fazulbhoy 725, David 605, Crescent 220, Colaba 1,520, Century 410, Navur 2,280, By. Cotton 609, By. Dyeing 1,465, Bendi 27, Katni Ord. 260, Katni Defd. 1,380, Tata New Defd. 200 p. Tata Old Defd. 1,125, Tata Ord. 235, Shivrajpur 40-8, Alcock 825, By. Burma 825, By. Tramway 480, By. Steam 345, Tata Hydro 1,185.

ALCOUGH SYRUP CHILDREN LIKE. EASILY MADE AT HOME.

A wonderful effective cough syrup, which children all like because it is so pleasant to take, and which combines the most powerful healing and curative properties of Norway pine and pine tar, can be made at home quite cheaply from the following recipe. Obtain a 2-oz. bottle of pure bitrate of tar from the chemist; pour this into a jug, add 2 ozs. of sugar and half a pint of hot water, then stir well until dissolved. Let it stand until cold, then bottle and cork tightly, and the cough syrup is ready for use. For children I find Adults should take one teaspoonful every two or three hours according to the severity of the cough.

BOLD TYPE EDITIONS. BY G. W. M. REYNOLDS.

(1) Mysteries of the Court of London 17 vols. 12 0

(2) Mysteries of London, 13 vols. 7 0

(3) Beauty and Pleasure in 9 vols. 6 0

(4) Bronze Statues in 4 vols. 3 0

(5) Love of the Harp in 4 vols. 3 0

(6) Mary Stuart in 2 vols. 1 4

(7) Rye House Plot in 4 vols. 1 4

(8) May Midwinter in 2 vols. 1 8

(9) Pickwick Abroad in 3 vols. 2 4

(10) Seamstress in 2 vols. 1 0

(11) Coral Island in 4 vols. 3 4

(12) Empress Eugenie's Bonnets in 3 vols. 3 4

(13) Spirits of the Lake in one Volume, complete 0 10

(14) Keweenaw in 4 vols. 2 0

(15) Master Timothy's Book Case in 8 vols. 1 12

CORONATION BOOK DEPOT, MADRAS.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Commercial Correspondent.)

Jan. 15.

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MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Jan. 15.

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D. D. on London 1/6 1/16.

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Credit 3 Msd/a Fr. 202.

T. T. on Japan Rs. 144.

D. D. on Japan Rs. 141.

D. D. on Hongkong Rs. 223.

D. D. on Shanghai Rs. 343.

D. D. on Singapore Rs. 157-8.

A MASTERPIECE.
"THE KING OF CARS."
THE DAIMLER CAR
"THE CAR OF KINGS."

A MASTERPIECE in motor engineering the art of the Daimler calls for the best in mind, feeling and workmanship of the engineers, designers and mechanics engaged in the production.
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SOLE AGENTS.

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MANILLA AND WIRE ROPES, PAINTS, OILS AND VARNISHES.

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INSURE

AGAINST FIRE, ACCIDENT, SICKNESS, BURGLARY AND EMBEZZLEMENT AND ALL RISKS CONNECTED WITH MOTOR CARS, HORSES, CARRIAGES, LIFTS AND PLATE GLASS with the

GENERAL ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LTD.

(Incorporated in Great Britain.)
12-14, CHURCH GATE STREET BOMBAY.

Manager for India—G. M. ROSE

NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL

P. B. A., (London), F. I. O. A.

HAVE REMOVED TO HANUMAN BUILDING,

Homji Street, behind Graham's Building, near Town Hall Garden.

CONSULT IMMEDIATELY

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INCOME TAX AND SUPER TAX MATTERS

Over 2000 firms have already successfully represented.

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For careful and ornamental contract work in marble, flooring tiles and Dado Tiles showrooms, satisfy yourself and Rates advancing every

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Dynamos & Engines
Always in Stock.

THE INTERNATIONAL ENGINEERING CO.,
43, Apollo St., Fort, BOMBAY.

MR. P. D. DIKSHIT

HOUSE AGENT,

MAHABLESHWAR
Please write for Mahableshwar Bungalows and particulars, etc., to the address as above. Telegrams: "DIKSHIT" MAHABLESHWAR.

LARGEST STOCK IN INDIA GEMS JEWELLERY

All sorts—Indian & Parisian make
Record Low Prices.

M. Nagersheth Sons

EAST INDIA MERCHANT

25, Church Gate Street.

BOMBAY.

And 12, Mission Row, CALCUTTA.

JUST OUT! PRICE Re. 1.

"THE ASAF ALI TRIAL"

BEING Report of the proceedings of the trial under Defence of India Act of

M. ASAF ALI, Esq.,

Bar-at-Law,

AND

PUNDIT NEKI RAM SHARMA

With a Foreword by SYUD HOSSAIN.

Copies may be had at the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE" OFFICE, and of S. M. Rau Ali, Esq., Bar-at-Law, DELHI.

PRINTING.

The "Bombay Chronicle" Press undertakes all kinds of JOB WORK. A trial order is solicited.

THE "BOMBAY CHRONICLE",

3, Meadows Street,

Fort, Bombay.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

P.—Sir S. P. Sinha can either be raised to the House of Lords or elected to the Commons.
R. G. M.—We are publishing a contradiction.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Thursday, 16th January, 1919.

CHIROL ON THE REFORMS.

Sir Valentine Chirol's article on the Indian constitutional reforms in the "Quarterly Review" comes as a surprise. Not that the article in question is quite free from the concentrated fanatical Chirolian venom. Sir Valentine is not above calling Mrs. Besant a fanatical Egeria. Any other man in the position of Sir Valentine over whose head a heavy damages suit is hanging would have kept quiet regarding his opponent. But Sir Valentine refers with peculiar zest to the "grave strictures" passed on Mr. Tilak's political career by a committee which he is pleased to call a semi-judicial committee. Sir Valentine need not be told that a committee does not become semi-judicial simply because it has some judges on it. He suppresses the fact that Mr. Tilak was not given an opportunity to defend himself before the Rowlatt Committee. The methods of investigation followed by the Rowlatt Committee give it an *ex parte* character and it can scarcely be hailed as judicial or semi-judicial, except by interested partisans. Sir Valentine affects to blame Mr. Montagu for not paying sufficient attention to "the reactionary and revolutionary elements in the educated classes." Chirol would not be Chirol were he not allowed at least this much liberty. But on the main question the heart of Sir Valentine is apparently sound. It is no doubt extremely surprising but it is none the less true.

If India were asked to name its bitterest political enemy, the choice would fall on Sir Valentine Chirol. He has laboured hard to deserve the unenviable reputation he enjoys in India. Judging from his previous record and his mentality, one would not have been far wrong in expecting him to join the Sydenham gang, but Sir Valentine appears in the role of a friendly critic of Mr. Montagu. He takes the August pronouncement by

the side of the proclamation of Queen Victoria and, furthermore, he holds that it is a declaration of policy and that it is not merely an enumeration of principles. The policy laid down says Sir Valentine, is beyond recall and, what is more it is an inevitable corollary of the principles for which the British Empire and its Allies were committed to a life and death struggle. Can it be said that because the Allies are victorious they will not stand by the principles for which they fought? Sir Valentine defends the educated classes against the ill-mannered and ill-tempered attacks of fanatics like Sir George Chesney. The educated classes did not fall from the heavens. The British sat down deliberately to create them. Educated Indians, as Sir Valentine says, are peculiarly British creations. The limited intelligentsia in India owes its existence to the British. Now that these children of the British demand a share in political government, as was expected and desired by the best of the British, are they to be disowned? The demands of the educated classes may be felt inconvenient by the selfish few, but the creators of the British Empire in India were not moved by these sordid considerations. And if the educated classes are exclusively literary, whose is the fault? Sir Valentine holds the educational policy of Government responsible for the situation. As in every other country, in the Indian Empire also, the educated classes are to the forefront and they are the real representatives of the masses, all the interested testimony of British officials and non-officials notwithstanding. It is the last desperate struggle of the latter for the retention of power but it is a hopeless fight. Sir Valentine further lays down a sound principle which Britain may well observe in its dealings with India. He asks Britain not to force upon India things which it would not dream of forcing upon self-governing Dominions, especially in matters in which British material interests are closely concerned. He pleads for greater freedom to the Government of India to shape its economic policy in accordance with the wishes and interests of Indians. But as things portend, this is a demand that will be resisted most. Sir Valentine is not afraid that by the grant of self-government the unity of the British Empire will be affected. Within the British Empire, as he says, there is room for many nations to enjoy the largest possible measure of self-government. He flatly denies the right to go on assuming that India alone is incapable of self-government.

Sir Valentine, of course, does not think that India as she stands is fit for self-government. He wants to train her steadily and as rapidly as possible for it. He also wants provincial distinctions to be made and he is apparently in favour of granting a larger measure of freedom to the major provinces than to the Punjab, C. P. and Assam. But these considerations apart, Sir Valentine on the whole supports the demand of India for self-government and has taken, for him, a surprisingly fair view of the question. When Sir Valentine, who did his best formerly to damage India's cause and discredit educated Indians and run down India's trusted leaders, surrenders all through, we may take it that beyond the Sydenham gang there are none left in England to dispute the righteous claims of India.

THE I. C. S. PLOT.

"New India" is receiving many congratulations for publishing the I.C.S. memorial in Madras. They are well deserved, as the contents of the document reveal not only the opposition of the Civil Service to any reform causing the diminution of their power, but the fact that the members have resolved to depart from the rules of discipline forbidding participation in political propaganda. It is the policy of approaching towards Responsible Government in India which is being impugned and denounced by them. Now that the policy of the August declaration has been called into question, what action will the Government of India and the Secretary of State take in view of this mutinous agitation of the Civil Service? We hope the Government of India will issue a communiqué repudiating the movement and calling the recalcitrants to a sense of loyalty. The Home Member in the September debate of last year in the Imperial Legislative Council, warmly protested against the suggestion that the Civil Service would chafe under and prove hostile to the introduction of Reforms. These were his words:—

I have heard it said that the Services and particularly the Service to which I have the honour to belong, will not co-operate loyally in giving effect to these proposals. My Lord, I should like to assure this Council that any such conduct would be contrary to the traditions of the Service, and to the

spirit which has actuated it for many years. I confidently believe that the Service to which I belong and all other Services will loyally and wholeheartedly endeavour to make the proposals a success and will co-operate gladly and willingly with their Indian colleagues in carrying them out. Sir William Vincent must be keenly disappointed that he relied so greatly on the loyalty and good faith of his confreres in the Service. But now that the Civilian's attitude has been unmasked and damning proof given of his efforts to rally "sympathy" in Britain and aid in the wrecking of Reforms, what is the Home Member going to do? He cannot connive at the revolt nor indeed can the Government of India remain indifferent. We wish some non-official member would ask for a full statement about the plot at the next meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council. But the fiat has been issued that no interrogatories will be allowed at the next meeting of the Council. We cannot afford to wait till August to know all about the depth and nature of the present agitation. It is therefore all the more necessary that the Government of India should, of their own accord, make their position clear and call their subordinates publicly to order without the slightest delay. The Government are no doubt preoccupied with post-war problems, but it will be a scandal if the bureaucracy are allowed to screen themselves behind that excuse and obtain silence while their nefarious confabulations are in progress.

THE NEW CITY.

It is necessary in this country to emerge from the atmosphere created by the traditional Anglo-Indian fiction which regards Indians as inherently incapable of civic organisation. That the evils of overcrowding, of slumdom and, generally, of the random growth of towns are mainly modern will be evident to those who seriously study old Indian city environments and the Dandaka Nandyavarta, Padmaka, Swastika plans described by Ram Raz and the plans, described in "Town Planning in Ancient Deccan" by C. S. Venkatram Aiyar. In the fragments which now remain of the ancient architectural treatises there will be found a great deal of what the modern town-planner may be disposed to regard as useless ritual or superstition. But it cannot be denied that cities were planned, not only relatively, but positively, on lines in their way more comprehensive, and perhaps more spacious, than those laid down by modern Improvement Trusts and Notified Area Committees. The very names of the different localities and bazars of old Indian cities, as a rule, indicate not only the systematic grouping of the different functions of the cities, now recognised as the system of "zones" or "districting"—chiefly developed in Germany—but also the intelligent unity implied by the system. What we, perhaps, need most immediately is a continuous, determined and effective demand for a fundamental change in the attitude of those directing the affairs of our cities. The transfer of the Improvement Trust to the Bombay Municipality will afford a rare opportunity. We have no doubt that the corporators are only too anxious to undertake the new responsibilities involved by the transfer. This means, we trust, that they will approach their new responsibilities in a spirit of dispassionate discussion of intelligent and comprehensive schemes of town-planning and civic reconstruction. For, it is needless, more particularly after the expensive experiments of the Improvement Trust, to point out that there ought to be a general clearing of ideas before the formulation of a policy, however elastic or temporary. The war has provided an object-lesson which, let us hope, will not be lost upon this country. England, in spite of the terrible strain on her Exchequer, is prepared to launch vast schemes of reconstruction and the Ministry of Reconstruction has already proposed the building of thousands of new cottages for workmen. But the spirit which animated the Belgian architects, who were working out in exile in London plans for a newer and greater Belgium and Antwerp, ought to inspire and stimulate the efforts of even the most timid.

Again, it is seldom that the usual civic programmes proceed further than the needs of the moment. There is rarely any sign in any of these attempts at analysing all the influences that make up the City's structure or govern its developments. Sometimes one, sometimes the other, aspect has been allowed to dominate. Nowhere is this "poulticing" of symptoms more apparent than in this country. In the West, for instance, town-planning has received at least some artistic consideration. In this country

such considerations are, for obvious reasons, practically ignored. India, according to the superstitions of the various Government departments, can have no distinctive art, much less a national architecture. The superstitions of the Public Works Department, the State Schools of Art and the Engineering Colleges unfortunately provide an additional cause of the decline in taste of educated Indians. Large sums of public money are continuously being thrown away to the discouragement of Indian art and architecture. The controversies about the building of the New Delhi and the Victoria Memorial Hall in Calcutta are still fresh and Mr. Roger Smith is not the only exponent of British Kultur and junkerdom in this country who thinks it reasonable that "as our administration exhibits European justice, order, law, energy and honour—and that in no hesitating or feeble way—so our buildings ought to hold up a high standard of European art." So that there has been a continuation and enormous increase in Western monstrosities and Western archeological experiments in "style" which disfigure our towns and make their environment hideous and intolerable. It is no wonder, therefore, that this unintelligent application and confusion of Western "styles" is mainly responsible for the verdict which condemns Bombay and Calcutta and other Indian towns as mere suburbs of Paris and London. This is the more deplorable as India is free, at least, from one of the greatest obstacles which beset most Western countries. For instance, India, unlike England, still possesses a distinct national and living style of architecture and her traditional style has not yet lost its roots in craftsmanship. As Mr. J. Begg, Consulting Architect to the Government of India, in his introduction to Mr. Gordon Sanderson's report on Modern Indian Architecture says:

"The living tradition is an artistic asset of such incalculable value that we cannot afford to allow it to die out. . . . That it can be so developed that it can be made to supply all the complex needs of modern India in a manner in conformity at once with sound business principles and with the canons of true art, I have no shadow of doubt."

And yet on account of the obstinacy of the British administrators, on the one part, and the apathy of educated Indians, on the other, practically no endeavour has been made to examine, much less to utilise, its infinite potentialities. Our administrators might well benefit from the object-lesson provided by the Mughal Emperors. Apart from that, however, it is time that Indian architects realised their sacred mission. It is for them to revive the national architecture and maintain its high standard. Architecture is not mere civil engineering, nor is it a matter of formulae learnt in a few weeks from imposing diagrams. Architectural design is at once the most difficult and the most inspiring task. It is architecture, which tones and expresses the life and the ideals of the city community. For, it must be remembered that all the principal decorative and industrial arts are derived from and dependant upon architectural style. It is because Indians have neglected their national architecture that we find schools of art reduced to the level of commercial emporiums, the modern public buildings monotonously hideous, and the growing cities inarticulate and gloomy, without life and without distinction, lost in the chaotic wilderness of confused and dead western "style." If the ancient spirit of the cities is to be restored, it is essential that the principles underlying the living architecture of India should be studied.

We have said that in England town-planning has received artistic consideration. That is due, certainly, to the art influences of the country. In India such influences have hitherto received practically very little notice. India is just beginning to realise the importance of her artistic heritage and we hope its proper recognition in schemes of civic reorganisations will be more and more insisted upon. The growing regard for amenities and recreation, history and archeological researches, the reorganisation of museums, libraries and education will thus receive a much needed impetus. It has been observed that town-planning even in England is rarely and only accidentally based on sociological considerations. It is but natural, therefore, that our town-planning schemes, which are more or less copies of the English schemes, should exhibit the same deficiencies. This was at no time evident than when the Bombay Improvement Trust devised plots for the rich middle class, thus directly stimulating profiteering and land-speculation rather than effecting a perceptible change in the housing conditions of the poor. We hope now that the improvement of the city is placed under the absolute control of the Municipality that these profiteering tendencies will be effectively checked and that the Corporation will seize this opportunity of removing the stigma of being a landlord's and rack-

renter's association. Those who are in the habit of regarding themselves as "practical" will have to adjust their minds to revised and really practical considerations, and to new notions of efficiency. It is indeed a matter of contemporary history that the conspicuous business of great industrialists, who have emerged from the economical superstition, is in a great measure due to their recognition of the significance of cleanliness, good order, good looks, the desire of fitness and seamliness in those who serve them. They recognise these as symptoms and expressions of health and well-being which, after all, constitute the true index of efficiency. They have proved this by their eminence in the efficiency of output and their resultant fortunes. It is time we recognised the urgent necessity of a civic survey that would analyse and give intelligent expression to all the influences and various functions of new life. It must ultimately lead to the evolution of the best forms of civic life. "Through the City we focus," says a well-known writer, "the City is one; the poor have as much right to it as the rich, beauty and history are a common heritage, the privilege no longer of the 'King's counting-house' or the 'Queen's parlour'."

Notes of the Day.

President Wilson on Bolshevism.

No political idea in history has produced so many maniacs and criminals as extreme Bolshevism. The ambition of Lenin to force peace was that the whole world should be thrown into the cauldron of Bolshevism. Bolshevik emissaries have overrun North Germany and marched into Austria, while some of them have been discovered in far-off Argentina. While the Spartacus revolt is said to be broken in Berlin, outbreaks are occurring in other parts of Germany. Liebknecht is not dead, but has fled to Leipzig and if there are sympathisers to hail him there, he will have a new lease of leadership before the doom of his mission. What, however, is the real provocation of Bolshevism in countries known for their quietness and stability of progress? No doubt there is the fever of political dogmatism and popular incitements, but that is really not the beginning nor the end of Bolshevik insurrections. Bolshevism is really the cult of the hungry, and its primary cause is the economic rehabilitation and revivification of starving populations. President Wilson has, in his message to the Congress, reported by Reuters, touched the vital spot and given the right diagnosis of Bolshevism. In urging the appropriation of a hundred million dollars for European Famine Relief, he observes that "Bolshevism is steadily advancing westward and cannot be stopped by force, but only by food relief which is the key to the whole European situation."

The Real Remedy.

The Bolshevik tide is the most appalling scourge in Europe, and it is the duty of the Allies, for reasons both of humanity and self-interest, to assist in the maintenance of discipline and good government in the countries with which they propose to negotiate. The policy of expeditionary intervention in Russia and elsewhere is only a detail in the task of administering the right remedy. Bread is the remedy. Political manias and adventures there are, but their dupes consist mainly of the masses who are instigated by promises of wealth and material abundance. Bolsheviks are foraging for food and the peril is now threatening Poland. The more potent evil in the menace of invasion lies in the possibility that after their entry, Bolsheviks will find converts in that distracted land. There is danger of the capture of Warsaw. Paderewski, the great pianist and patriot who went to Poland as a pro-Ally advocate of emancipation, has given the warning that without the exercise of force, the threatened invasion cannot be met. He invites the Allies to help Poland. It may be an imperative necessity, but in intervening the Allies will fail if they do not wholeheartedly realise that it is for them to undertake, so far as possible, the restoration of Central Europe and West Russia by the remedy pointed out by President Wilson.

Displeased!

After reflecting on the formation of the British Government, the "Englishman" is moved to say: "The news of the appointment of Sir S. P. Sinha to the position of Under-Secretary of State will be received with considerable surprise in India, where the move will be regarded, and not by Europeans alone, as a risky experiment." It is not very clear why the experiment should be thought risky, but after cursing Mr. Montagu as the author of the mischief, we are told that the step is "premature." Further, doubts are expressed about Sir Salyndren's "qualifications, views and experience." Even if it is conceded that he comes up to the nebulous standards secretly entertained by the "Englishman", there is the crushing objection that the appointment creates a "bad precedent." On the whole it would have been pleasing to the "Englishman" if nothing like what happened had come to pass. Rather fastidious in taste and ridiculous in logic!

PEACE CONFERENCE.**QUESTION OF
PLENIPOTENTIARIES.****INDIA TO BE REPRESENTED BY
TWO DELEGATES.**

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 14.
Reed. 1 p.m., Jan. 15.

PARIS.—The Supreme War Council has decided that in return for Allies revictualing Germany the latter will have to hand over all merchantships in German or neutral ports for transport of food supplies, whatever their place of origin or destination. There is no question of occupation of German ports.

The question of military intervention in Poland has been postponed.

The Council has decided that the five Great Powers shall each have five plenipotentiaries, Brazil three, Belgium, Serbia, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Rumania and China two, and Portugal and the states which broke off relations with Germany one.

The question of representation of Yugoslavia and Russia has been adjourned. However many delegates a country may have, it will be entitled to only one vote.

The plenipotentiaries will be specially represented apart from the delegates from the Mother Country. Canada, Australia, South Africa and India will have two each and New Zealand and Newfoundland one each.

RENEWAL OF ARMISTICE.**STIFFER TERMS TO BE IMPOSED ON
GERMANY.**

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 14.
Reed. 1 p.m., Jan. 15.

The newspapers give prominence to the fact that the renewal of German armistice will be made occasion for stiffer terms, owing to failure of Germany to comply with many previous conditions and spread of Bolshevism westward.

EXTENSION OF ARMISTICE.**FRESH CONDITIONS ON GERMANY.**

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 14.
Reed. 11 p.m., Jan. 15.

PARIS.—The War Council decided that the conditions governing the extension of the Armistice include, besides the handing over of all German merchantmen, restitution of material taken from factories, removal of gold from Reichsbank to Frankfurt, surrender of the remaining submarines and destruction of the submarines which are under construction.

**DR. WILSON'S POSITION AT
CONFERENCE.****"HIS OWN PRIME MINISTER."**

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 8.
Reed. 12 noon, Jan. 15.

PARIS.—"Le Temps" says, President Wilson has intimated to M. Clemenceau that he does not wish to be considered at the Peace Conference as the chief of a State, but as his own prime minister.

**QUESTION OF FREEDOM OF
SEAS.****FRANCE AND BRITAIN SCORE A
GREAT SUCCESS.**

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 9.
Reed. 12-30 p.m., Jan. 15.

PARIS.—Messages indicate that M. Clemenceau and Mr. Lloyd George have secured a great success as regards the question of the freedom of the seas. Very little is likely to be said on the matter when the actual Peace Conference assembles.

The Spanish-Morocco question has also been settled to the satisfaction of England and France regarding territorial extension and Spain's advantage financially.

**FOCH'S WARNING TO
GERMANY.****LATTER RESPONSIBLE FOR DESTRUCTION
BY BOLSHEVICS IN POLAND.**

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 8.
Reed. 12 noon, Jan. 15.

PARIS.—In the course of the last sitting of the Armistice commission at Spa, Marshal Foch stated that Germany would be held responsible for the destruction done by Bolshevics in Poland and Baltic provinces, because, contrary to the Armistice, the German Command in evacuating these regions had left arms, ammunition and war material in the hands of the Bolshevics.

The British admiral commanding the naval forces in the Baltic has made an identical statement to the German command.

**POLAND'S DESPERATE
POSITION.****ALLIED HELP
URGENTLY WANTED.****BOLSHEVIK MARCH ON
WARSAW.**

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 14.
Reed. 1 p.m., Jan. 15.

A telegram to "The Times" from Warsaw dated the 12th says Poland's position is becoming desperate and Allied help is urgently needed to save the country from being overrun by Bolshevics, who are estimated at over twenty thousand and are advancing by three railways upon Warsaw.

The main Bolshevick forces are well equipped. They are at Lida and Baronovitch, but the advance guards are only 170 miles northeast of Warsaw.

The Poles have got a few very badly equipped troops to stem the invasion. Marshal Foch's order has not yet brought material relief, although it has greatly raised the people's spirits.

PADEREWSKI INTERVIEWED.**APPEAL TO ALLIES FOR FURTHER
INTERVENTION.**

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 9.
Reed. 12 noon, Jan. 15.

NEW YORK.—The Associated Press Warsaw correspondent had an interview with Paderewski, President-elect of Poland, at three in the morning, while crowds outside the hotel were giving him an ovation. He said the Bolshevick ideal was to kill all users of the toothbrush. If this war was to help mankind, Bolshevism must be cast down.

He asserted that Poland was doing her best to resist Bolshevism, but the Allies unhappily did not sympathise with the idea of more war, even though in defence of their interests or for the preservation of civilisation. He pleaded that the Allies should suit equipment and otherwise help Poland. The inevitable result of Bolshevism would be a return to the barbaric era in Russia and Eastern and Central Europe.

He declared that on the occasion of his welcome at Posen, the Germans fired on ten thousand schoolchildren who were parading and killed two.

**ESTHONIAN ADVANCE
CONTINUES.****COOPERATION OF FINNISH TROOPS.**

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 11.
Reed. 8-30 a.m., Jan. 15.

An Estonian communiqué says:—The Estonians yesterday captured the commander of the enemy's marine troops operating on the coast, together with three machine-guns and other booty. Finnish troops participating in the fighting for the first time captured two villages. The Estonians captured the staff and artillery of the 49th rifle regiment.

The advance continued in the direction of Walk and has also reached the river Walga.

**ESTHONIAN ADVANCE IN COASTAL
AREA.**

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 14.
Reed. 1 p.m., Jan. 15.

STOCKHOLM.—An Estonian communiqué dated yesterday says:—In the coastal area we have reached the line of Malls, Tolls, Vaikell. The troops have captured three manors in the direction of Laisholmdorpat.

**OPERATIONS ON ARCHANGEL
FRONT.****A SLIGHT CHECK TO ALLIED PROGRESS.**

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 8.
Reed. 12 noon, Jan. 15.

ARCHANGEL.—Operations were undertaken on the river Omega on December 29th with the object of consolidating the line which will be held during the Winter and driving back enemy concentrations. Enemy positions on the river fifty miles from the town of Omega were attacked and carried and the Allied front was advanced twelve miles up the river.

On January 1st an enemy attack on the new positions was heavily repulsed, but on January 4th the Allied forces were interruptedly withdrawn to more favourable positions down the river. On December 30th the Allies occupied Kadish on the Yemitsa, 37 miles from its confluence with the Dvina.

**BRITISH FORCE LANDS NEAR
RIGA.****SUCCESSFUL ATTACKS AGAINST
BOLSHEVICS.**

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 12.
Reed. 8-30 a.m., Jan. 15.

STOCKHOLM.—The Russian journal "Sever-najazvizi" announces that a British force has landed in the neighbourhood of Riga, where it is successfully attacking the Bolshevics.

**SPARTACIST REVOLT
BROKEN.****BERLIN POPULATION BEING
DISARMED.****REPORTED FLIGHT OF
LIEBKNECHT.**

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BERNE, Jan. 13.
Reed. 1 p.m., Jan. 15.

A telegram from Berlin says the Spartacist revolt has been broken and military operations were practically finished on the 12th, after which there was only desultory firing in the newspaper quarter. The newspapers are being republished.

Government has issued warrants for the arrest of Liebknecht, Rosa Luxemburg, Eichhorn and Radek. The Minister of War, Reinhardt, declares that the military are now proceeding to disarm the population and systematic search has begun.

Owing to food shortage, however, the future is pregnant with difficulties for Government. Continued support from soldiers and civilians largely depends upon better supplies, but it is authoritatively stated that the shortage is likely to become worse in Berlin.

It is reported that Liebknecht has fled to Leipzig and Eichhorn to Denmark.

**RIOTING REPORTED IN
SEVERAL CITIES.****HEAVY STREET FIGHTING IN HAMBURG.**

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 12.
Reed. 8-30 a.m., Jan. 15.

AMSTERDAM.—Reports from Germany indicate that Bolshevism is spreading to other parts of Germany. Telegrams from Frankfurt state that the Spartacists control Dusseldorf. They have stormed the prison at Munster, liberating 170 criminals. They have occupied all newspaper offices at Mulheim.

Rioting is occurring at Dresden, Munich, Augsburg and Stuttgart and severe fighting is going on in the streets of Hamburg. Thousands of disguised Russians are reported to be fighting on behalf of the Spartacists.

BERLIN POLICE.**TWO-THIRDS DECLARE AGAINST
EICHHORN.**

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 11.
Reed. 8-30 a.m., Jan. 15.

AMSTERDAM.—The German provincial national assembly elections in Brunswick and Baden show no Spartacist successes. The "Frankfurter Zeitung" reports that two-thirds of the Berlin police and troops have declared against Eichhorn. The police headquarters have been removed to Charlottenburg.

**REVOLUTIONARY STRIKE IN
BRUNSWICK.****IN SYMPATHY WITH BERLIN
SPARTACISTS.**

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 8.
Reed. 12 noon, Jan. 15.

AMSTERDAM.—The "Frankfurter Zeitung" says, the entire revolutionary working class of the town of Brunswick has struck in sympathy with the Spartacists in Berlin. Ten thousand men with machine-guns are holding processions in the streets.

SPARTACIST MOVEMENT.**WEAKENING EVERYWHERE.**

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 14.
Reed. 11 p.m., Jan. 15.

AMSTERDAM.—A message from the provinces of Germany show that the Spartacist movement is weakening everywhere.

BAVARIAN ELECTION.**A BOURGEOIS MAJORITY.**

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 14.
Reed. 11 p.m., Jan. 15.

BALE.—A Munich message states that the primary elections for the Bavarian National Assembly resulted in a Bourgeois majority of 200,000 over the combined Majority and Independent Socialists, who polled respectively 300,000 and 31,000.

**STRUGGLE AGAINST
BOLSHEVISM.****ASSUMING CHARACTER OF NATIONAL
UPHEAVAL.**

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 14.
Reed. 11 p.m., Jan. 15.

ARCHANGEL.—Apart from the Allied forces here an important Russian anti-Bolshevick force is now marching, south-west towards Vologda. This movement, if successful, will enable the Archangel forces to cooperate with the Onsk army which is now advancing to Viatska. The struggle against Bolshevism is now assuming the character of a national upheaval.

**FINISH BOLSHEVISM
IMMEDIATELY!****DANGER OF WORLD
REVOLUTION.****VIEWS OF DANISH EX-
MINISTER IN RUSSIA.**

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 9.
Reed. 11-30 p.m., Jan. 15.

Scavenius, the Danish ex-Minister in Russia, interviewed on his arrival in London from Russia by Reuter's representative, said that the situation in Russia was hopeless so long as the Allies took no steps to end Bolshevism, which was a real international danger that was growing stronger daily, for the Bolshevists were marvellous propagandists and were working in all countries with the object of causing a world revolution. He was sure Bolshevism would win in Germany, unless the Allies took immediate steps to stop it by supplying the Germans with more food and sending a sufficient force to expel the Bolshevists from Petrograd and Moscow. The force need not be big, because the whole population opposed Bolshevism. As soon as the Bolshevists were expelled from Petrograd and Moscow, the whole Bolshevick movement would collapse. He was sure that an arrangement could be made with Finland to send volunteers for this purpose. The great danger was if Liebknecht won in Germany; then Germany would join Russia and Europe would be without peace for a long time. That was why it was important to finish Bolshevism immediately.

**NEUTRAL GOVERNMENTS AND
BOLSHEVICS.****RIGOROUS ACTION BEING TAKEN.**

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 14.
Reed. 11 p.m., Jan. 15.

Neutral Governments, especially Switzerland and Sweden are taking rigorous action against the Bolshevics. The municipal authorities of several towns in Switzerland including Geneva are insisting on all Russians and Germans registering. The Swedish Government has informed the Bolshevick representative and forky agents that they must quit the country immediately.

PETROGRAD HORRORS.**NATIONALISING OF CARCASSES AND
CORPSES!**

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 9.
Reed. 12-30 p.m., Jan. 15.

STOCKHOLM.—A telegram from Petrograd says the authorities of the Northern Commune have decreed the nationalising of all carcasses and corpses. Undertaken by religious ceremonies the corpses are brought to the cemeteries in cages on sledges. The carcasses are used for extraction of fat. It is not stated what use is made of corpses.

**RUMANIA ATTACHES
TRANSYLVANIA.****DECREE ISSUED.**

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 11.
Reed. 8-30 a.m., Jan. 15.

BERNE.—The official Rumanian Gazette publishes a decree definitely attaching Transylvania to Rumania.

BUENOS AIRES STRIKE.**SITUATION APPROACHING NORMAL.**

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 14.
Reed. 1 p.m., Jan. 15.

A telegram from Buenos Aires says the situation is approaching the normal. Several large stores are reopening and the trams are again running. A total of eight hundred agitators and strike leaders have been arrested. Eighty per cent. of them are Russians.

**RELIEF OF FAMINE STRICKEN
EUROPE.****PRESIDENT WILSON ON WESTWARD
ADVANCE OF BOLSHEVISM.**

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 14.
Reed. 8-30 a.m., Jan. 15.

WASHINGTON.—President Wilson has sent a message to the Congress, again urging the necessity for appropriation of one hundred million dollars for European famine relief, because Bolshevism is steadily advancing westward and cannot be stopped by force, but only by food relief which is the key to the whole European situation. Money will be spent on food for the liberated units of Austria-Hungary, also their associates in the Balkans.

"EMPEROR OF SAHARA."**LEBAUDY SHOT DEAD BY HIS WIFE.**

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Jan. 12.
Reed. 12-30 p.m., Jan. 15.

NEW YORK.—Lebaudy, so-called Emperor of Sahara, has been shot and killed by his wife.

THE STRIKE CONTINUES.**MILITARY FIRE ON CROWD.****DEATHS AND INJURIES.****CONSIDERABLE UNEASINESS IN CITY.**

The strike situation opened rather well yesterday morning. The strikers did not turn out in all cases. In some cases, the men turned out in small numbers at the opening hour and although the mills were ready to admit them, they showed no disposition whatsoever to go in and after loitering for a while near the premises cleared away. In the Madhavji Dharamji Mill at Foras Road, the men went in, stayed for a few minutes, started work stopped work and walked out. At least that is the report. At the Khatun Makarji Mill at Byulla Bridge, the work was going on, but had to be stopped later on and the mill was closed as there were some apprehensions of a disturbance. A crowd was observed to be marching towards the mill about 9 a.m. and they were scared away by the appearance on the scene of some armed Police. The Bombay United Mill at Charni Road was working short-handed until noon, when it closed. At Tardeo, too, the mills started work but had to close soon after, there having been slight demonstrations. In the other parts, nothing particularly worth reporting occurred and everything seemed to be progressing quietly and peacefully. Even suppressed excitement was not much in evidence, and all that could be observed during a morning round in the strike area was that at the temporary Police Headquarters at Jacob Circle Chowky, the Police were more than usually active and Police officers and men were constantly going out and coming in. The Military were there and the aid of fresh detachments was evidently requested. Detachments of the Military and the Police were to be seen at all important junctions and in the neighbourhood of mills.

Reports were spreading in the meanwhile of demonstrations by small bodies of the strikers in different quarters. But they were found mostly exaggerated or baseless. The presence of all the four or five Presidency Magistrates headed by Mr. Aston at the Police Headquarters was rather significant and formed the subject of comment among those who noticed it. It was rather difficult to understand in view of the assurance given by a high Police authority, rather late on Tuesday evening, that the strikers had "behaved very well", that the situation was beset with such serious developments, as to call for the presence of all the Presidency Magistrates at the Police Headquarters or even for a larger reinforcement of the Military including the Bombay Light Horse.

Collision Between Police and Strikers.

At noon, however, alarming reports of a serious collision between the Police and a section of the strikers—about 1,500 strong, near the Turkey Red Dye Works at Mahim, belonging to Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co., began to circulate and spread like wildfire all over DeLisle Road and Parel. At first it was difficult to get reliable news of the occurrence. It was at one time rumoured that a large number of the strikers had been injured as a result of firing by the Military. But the rumour, though not altogether baseless was greatly exaggerated.

Casualties.

There were a few casualties—it was reported in the evening as one dead and three seriously injured. Enquiries made at the J. J. Hospital at a late hour in the night show that four were brought to the Hospital, one of them already dead. Another died since admission and the other two are considered to be out of danger. The origin of this serious disturbance is still shrouded in mystery. Our representative called at the Police Headquarters to ascertain at first hand as to what happened but was declined any information. But we learn from what we believe to be a reliable source that some men had collected at the spot with a view to get out the men who were working inside. In the meanwhile, Mr. Vincent also came there. A posse of constables and a number of troops were already there. Mr. Vincent called some of the men and on their coming near him, asked them as to what they wanted and when they had explained to him their object which was to take out the men arrested about a half dozen of them. This led to the throwing of stones, after which order was given to fire on the men. Mr. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate was there and gave the order.

We are also reliably informed that the Presidency Magistrates had been called up on Tuesday night for duty yesterday, and they were seen at the Police Headquarters from early morning, as stated above. They were absent from Court the whole day yesterday. In order to billet the soldier's near the Police Headquarters at Jacob Circle, orders were issued last night at 10 p.m. to the tenants of about half a dozen houses to vacate the premises immediately—with the result that over fifty men, women and children had to leave the shelter of their homes—to pass the night as best as they could somewhere or on the street. The people, it would appear, were not given notice during the day in order to make arrangements for their stay elsewhere. Considering that there is ample accommodation in the neighbourhood for the erection of tents, this action appears gratuitous and indefensible.

Great Excitement in the City.

After this incident, there was great excitement, caused by the rush of people thousands from DeLisle Road side towards Parel. About 3 p.m., the Shroff B. Bhuleshwar, Mulji Jetha Market and other important markets were closed for a short time.

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A Conference.

It is reported that Mr. Vincent held a conference yesterday with some of the mill-owners, including Sir Thomas Birkett, Sir Shaperji Broacha and Mr. Hormusji Wadia at Sir Shaperji's residence and spoke to them on the advisability of terminating the strike early by announcing reasonable concessions to the men.

The G. I. P. Railway workshop men at Matunga were not satisfied with the concessions announced on Tuesday, which according to them partly take away with one hand what is given by the other. The increase announced taken together with the withdrawal of the train compensation allowance is considered inequitable and inadequate. A deputation of the men waited on the Agent in the afternoon, but as no immediate reply was forthcoming, they did not resume work after the tiffin interval.

What they did was they took their places at the workshop and remained idle during the rest of the day. The men have been strongly advised to resume their work this morning and then make representations to the Agent. The following notice was issued yesterday by the Commissioner of Police:—

A serious disturbance having arisen, which had to be suppressed by military Police, the public of Bombay residing in the disturbed areas is hereby warned to behave peacefully. Any assembly of 5 or more persons is liable to be dispersed by military force. The people of Bombay are warned implicitly to obey the Police orders and instructions.

It is now officially stated that the Headquarters of the Police and Military are at Jacob Circle and the telephone numbers are 3014 and 3054. Any information and assistance required must be immediately communicated to the above headquarters.

**STRIKE IN PIECE-GOODS
MARKET.****STRIKERS STILL HOLDING OUT.**

In pursuance of the resolution passed by the Bombay Native Piece-goods Merchants' Association, at a general meeting held on Tuesday last, at Mulji Jetha Market Hall, the piece-goods merchants opened their shops yesterday morning when only a limited number of the strikers resumed work. A few strikers after opening the shops handed over charge to their masters and went away. It is alleged that upto the afternoon yesterday, the number of strikers who had resumed work was under two thousand out of a total number of about 5,000 strikers. The clerks who have still held out are firm in their determination and the majority are optimistic saying that most of the strikers will join them again in a day or two, and that they are sure of their ultimate success. Some of the strikers, however, are greatly dejected seeing a split in their ranks.

At a meeting held yesterday morning at Madhav Bag by the strikers strong speeches were made asking the strikers to be firm in their resolve at all costs. Some of the cloth merchants allege that they had granted increments in the salaries of their employees in the beginning of the Hindu New Year, and therefore their demand of a further increase is absurd; that those that did not get increases, did not deserve any, and that the capabilities of all clerks not being the same, an all-round increase to all the clerks was out of the question, and that those who did not get increases were at liberty to go anywhere they liked if they got better jobs.

DEMANDS OF THE "MEHTAS."

The demands of the clerical staff of the Bombay native piece-goods merchants now on strike, are briefly as under:—

"That the minimum pay of a mehta should be Rs. 30 a month; that should be increased by 25 per cent. all round; that until the Hindu new year's day mehtas should be granted 25 per cent. more wages of high prices; that they should have public holidays; that they should be merchants, known as 'mehtas', should be only; that a mehta should receive full pay of six months' salary in the event of his death."

HEALTH OFFICERS OF CORPORATION.

REVISION OF THEIR SALARIES.

COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

A meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday, Dr. S. S. Badliwala presiding. The Committee considered a letter from the Commissioner dated the 9th January 1919, regarding a proposal for the revision of the appointments and salaries of the Assistant and Deputy Health Officers. The Commissioner, in the course of the letter, stated:—

"The cadre of Assistant and Deputy Health Officers and the holding the appointments are present as follows:—

ASSISTANT HEALTH OFFICERS.

1st Assistant—Rs. 750—31/3—1,000. Dr. B. K. Goldsmith, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
2nd Assistant—Rs. 500—50/0—750. Dr. Sorab C. Hormasji, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., M.D. (Brussels), D.H.P. (Draws personal allowance of Rs. 100).
Special Assistant—Rs. 700—100—900. (Pay personal to Dr. Choksey). Khan Bahadur Dr. N. H. Choksey, L.M. and S., M.D. (Freiburg).

DEPUTY HEALTH OFFICERS.

1st Grade—Rs. 600. 1. Dr. Shroff, L.M. and S., D.H.P., D.T.M. (Liverpool). Acting as Assistant Health Officer. 2. Dr. Godinho, L.M. and S., M.D., D.P.H.

2nd Grade—Rs. 350. 3. Dr. Ibrahim Abdul Hussein, L.M. and S., D.P.H. 4. Dr. Molegumwala, L.M. and S., M.D., D.H.P. (London).

3rd Grade—Rs. 250. 6. Dr. Dadyburjor, L.M. and S., D.H.P. 7. Filled temporarily. 8. To remain vacant pending the retirement of Dr. Choksey who holds charge of the Infectious Diseases Hospitals on personal pay.

Dr. Molegumwala is on leave pending retirement. Dr. Choksey and Dr. Dadyburjor are about to retire, and one of the remaining officers is likely to retire in the near future.

2. In my letter No. 33457, dated the 11th January 1917, I recommended that the pay of the Assistant Health Officers should be increased, and I reported on the question of the pay of the Deputy Health Officers as under:—

"It will perhaps be convenient to deal first with the question of the pay of the Deputy Health Officers. The Department was re-organised with effect from the 1st November 1907, when the present Deputy Health Officers were appointed to their present grades. I do not think that the rates of pay, minimum Rs. 250, maximum Rs. 500 were very low at the time they were fixed, more especially in view of the qualifications possessed by several of the Deputy Health Officers. But owing to the system of grading adopted and the fact that all the Deputy Health Officers are of nearly the same age, which have deprived those who were allotted the lowest places of practically all prospects of promotion, I think that there is a good case for raising the pay of these posts and that a particular time scale of pay ought to be introduced. The scale of pay approved by Government for Health Officers of important towns who possess registrable medical qualifications and a British qualification in public health is Rs. 300—20—500. These Health Officers differ from the Deputy Health Officers, Bombay, in that they are in independent charge. The Bombay Deputy Health Officers on the other hand are each in charge, under the Executive Health Officer, and his assistants, of what amounts to a large town, the population of the wards ranging from about 68,000 to about 2,26,000. Their work is arduous and living in Bombay is expensive. I therefore suggest subject to the remarks made below, that the pay of the Deputy Health Officers should be fixed at Rs. 400—10—600. I have suggested a "slow" time scale deliberately. The average Deputy Health Officer is not likely to rise to a higher post, and it is not desirable that he should attain to his maximum pay too early in his service. It is preferable that he should retire, early enough to enable him to earn his maximum pension."

3. The matter was not then decided. It has now become urgently necessary that a decision should be reached, if the existing and impending vacancies are to be filled satisfactorily and I have the honour to request that the Standing Committee and the Corporation will give the matter their very early attention. I consider it imperative that the pay of these officers should be raised substantially. The posts of Deputy Health Officers ought to be held by men not only of high professional qualifications, but of energy and initiative, and the present pay and prospects will not now attract men of the class that the City requires. On the other hand the Health Officer and I agree in thinking that if the pay is raised, and the appointments are filled by men of the type desired, the number of posts can safely be reduced by 2, one Deputy Health Officer being placed in charge of A and B Wards and one of C and D Wards.

4. It is further necessary in my opinion to appoint as Chief Superintendent of Cleansing a man who has worked as Cleansing Superintendent in a large Municipality, who is familiar with modern methods and is a capable organiser. I do not think that any applications should be considered unless the applicant has at least 10 years' Municipal experience and has held for at least 3 years a superior appointment in the Cleansing Department of a large Municipal Corporation.

The selected candidate should be allowed a free passage to India if appointed in the British Isles, and the appointment should be on the permanent staff.

As regards the staff of the Conservancy Branch of the Health Department as now organised, I shall bring forward proposals shortly after discussion with the Committee appointed by Corporation Resolution No. 5557 of the 25th November, 1918.

5. When the Chief Superintendent, Cleansing, has been appointed, one of the two posts of Assistant Health Officers at the head office can be abolished, and the final arrangements of superior posts which I propose, is as follows:—

Assistant Health Officers. Maximum pay. 1. Senior Assistant A & B Rs. 1,200. 2. Assistant C & D 3 " 750. 3. Assistant E " 500. 4. Assistant F " 400. 5. Assistant G " 300. 6. Assistant H " 250. 7. Assistant I " 200.

Diseases Hospitals. Chief Superintendent, Cleansing " 1,000.

It will be observed that I have proposed to abolish the distinction between Assistant and Deputy Health Officers, that I have raised the pay above what I proposed in 1917, and that I have in all cases proposed instead of definite scales, maximum rates of pay. It is not intended that officers on first appointment should, save in most exceptional cases, draw the maximum rate of pay. They will ordinarily commence at a lower rate of pay, and rise gradually as they prove their fitness. The system of maximum rates of pay instead of fixed scales is already in force on many of the Railways in India. Its adoption will widen the range of choice and facilitate the selection of suitable men.

SCHEDULE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

6. The new arrangements cannot be introduced in full at once, as apart from the consideration due to existing incumbents, the old posts cannot be abolished until the new posts are filled.

The schedule should, therefore, if my proposals are adopted, stand as under:—

(1) Cleansing Superintendent, Rs. 1,000. (2) Assistant Health Officers. 1 Senior Assistant on Rs. 1,200. 4 Assistants on Rs. 750. 3 Assistants on Rs. 500. Fixed Pay.

Deputy Health Officers. 2 Dy. Health Officers on Rs. 500. 3 Dy. Health Officers on Rs. 350. 2 Dy. Health Officers on Rs. 250.

Notes. 1. Dr. Choksey is to retain his present personal pay Rs. 900 (without conveyance allowance), and Dr. Sorab his personal allowance of Rs. 100.

ii. One appointment of Assistant Health Officer on Rs. 750 is to be abolished on the appointment of the Chief Superintendent, Conservancy.

iii. The aggregate number of Assistant and Deputy Health Officers employed is not to exceed 10 until the Chief Superintendent, Cleansing, is appointed, and is not to exceed 9 afterwards.

4. When all the 7 posts of Assistant Health Officers have been filled, the remaining two posts of Deputy Health Officers should be abolished.

5. No one may be appointed to a post on the new scale, whether permanent or acting, for a period exceeding 3 months, without the approval of the Corporation, unless, in addition to holding a registrable medical qualification, he holds a diploma of public health granted by a British University or is a doctor or a bachelor of hygiene of the University of Bombay.

6. Assistant Health Officers are entitled to conveyance allowance on the following scale:—

Rs. 50 if they maintain a motor cycle. Rs. 75 if they maintain a horse and carriage. Rs. 100 if they maintain a motor.

7. If the proposals are sanctioned I intend to appoint as Assistant Health Officers on the new scale.

1. Dr. B. K. Goldsmith (on leave). As Senior Assistant on Rs. 1,000 (his present pay).

2. Dr. Sorab C. Hormasji (on leave). On Rs. 750 plus 100 personal allowance (his present pay).

3. Dr. N. H. Choksey. On Rs. 900, personal pay without conveyance allowance, as at present.

4. Dr. K. B. Shroff, Deputy Health Officer, 1st grade. On Rs. 600.

5. Dr. L. G. Godinho. On Rs. 600.

When Dr. Choksey retires, I propose to appoint in his place Dr. J. S. Newkar, B.Sc., L.M. and S., D.P.H. (Cambridge), Superintendent of Vaccination on Rs. 500, the approximate equivalent of his present emoluments. Drs. Shroff and Godinho have rendered nearly 22 years' and just over 22 years' service.

8. The remaining 4 Deputy Health Officers, Drs. Ibrahim Abdul Hussein, Molegumwala (on leave), Darabest and Dadyburjor (on the verge of retirement) should remain on the old scale of pay and be entitled to promotion as if that scale had been retained, and as if the officers transferred from the old scale to the new had remained on the old scale.

9. If the proposals are sanctioned, I shall invite applications by advertisement for 3 posts on the new scale (one to fill the post, see para. 1, now held temporarily, 1 to succeed Dr. Dadyburjor on 1st April, and 1 to act for Dr. Molegumwala, who will retire on the expiry of his leave). Men with requisite qualifications who are now in Municipal service will be permitted to apply, and men who have had previous experience in public health appointments will be preferred.

10. The financial effect of the proposed arrangement will be as follows:—

PRESENT COST. Dr. Goldsmith Rs. 1,000. Dr. Choksey 900. Dr. Sorab 850. Deputy Health Officers on 500 ... 1,000.

per memson. The selected candidate should be allowed a free passage to India if appointed in the British Isles, and the appointment should be on the permanent staff.

As regards the staff of the Conservancy Branch of the Health Department as now organised, I shall bring forward proposals shortly after discussion with the Committee appointed by Corporation Resolution No. 5557 of the 25th November, 1918.

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5. No one may be appointed to a post on the new scale, whether permanent or acting, for a period exceeding 3 months, without the approval of the Corporation, unless, in addition to holding a registrable medical qualification, he holds a diploma of public health granted by a British University or is a doctor or a bachelor of hygiene of the University of Bombay.

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3 Deputy Health Officers on 350 ... 1,050. 2 Deputy Health Officers on 250 ... 500. Add—Conveyance allowance 2,300 at 100 ... 200. PROPOSED. MAXIMUM COST. Rs. 5,500.

Chief Superintendent, Cleansing 1,000. 1 Senior Assistant Health Officer 1,200. 3 Assistant Health Officers at 750 2,250. 3 Assistant Health Officers at 600 1,800. Add—Conveyance allowance at maximum 8 at 100 ... 800. Average cost at 5/6th of maximum say ... 6,000. Average extra cost per memson ... 500.

There will be some reduction when the new scale is fully introduced owing to the reduction of clerks, as there are ultimately to be 5 Deputy Health Officers in the wards, instead of 7.

As was promised in my letter No. H/956, dated the 10th October 1917, regarding the appointment of a Superintendent of Conservancy, the separate appointment of malaria assistant has been abolished and the malaria work distributed among the Deputy Health Officers. In consequence the provision for malaria charges has been reduced to Rs. 23,230 for 1919-20, as against Rs. 41,450 for this year, while the maximum extra cost on account of the Superintendent of Conservancy's appointment amounts to Rs. 7,200 a year.

I request that the Standing Committee will recommend that the Corporation will consider this letter as urgent business.

The Committee sent the letter to a Sub-Committee for report.

BYCULLA MARKET SCANDAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—We the undersigned would be very much thankful to you and obliged, if you kindly allow us some space in the columns of your valuable daily journal, and excuse us for the trouble.

The public of Bombay and the residents of Byculla are particularly grateful to you for your powerful article in last Friday's issue in which you right by referred to the "over-crowded and congested" conditions of the Meher's Market at Byculla (situated opposite the Victoria Gardens). It is a puzzle to us how this city, which boasts of being the first city in India, should put up with Meher's Market in these days of city improvement and tall talk of sanitary reform.

This is an ancient bazaar which has been in existence for nearly three-score years and that, in the present times when the population of Bombay has increased and business has multiplied nearly fifty times, this market on a tiny spot, further decreased recently by the construction of the zig-zag gardens bridge, should be tolerated by our Municipality is highly anomalous. We living at Byculla resort to this market because we get fresh vegetables and at cheaper rates. On account of the over-crowding of this market, which becomes worst and quite unbearable during the monsoons and Mango seasons, we cannot send any of our female-servants to make purchases, as instances of molestation of women on account of want of lights have not been uncommon in these markets, which begin business very early in the morning.

Lights were only provided for the owners of this market five months ago. We wonder in the face of elaborate bye-laws for the conduct of private markets why absence of lights did not catch the attention of the Superintendent of the Markets at an earlier stage? The Bye-Laws equally disallow crowding and blocking of passage, yet this state is still being continued under the face of the Superintendent of the Markets. One equally wonders why the market was not paved earlier than five years when the Law requires the same to be properly paved, drained and ventilated.

The insufficient latrine arrangements for the large number of both sexes daily frequenting this bazaar is a disgrace and we think the earlier the Municipal authorities attend to the improvement of this bazaar, in the interests of the public, the better.

We have seen numbers of bullock-carts from Koorla, Santa Cruz and Salsette areas packed in the open space to the northwest of this bazaar, in the compound. Fruits and other eatables are dumped in the close proximity of excreta of the oxen. We find our Health Department prosecuting owners of bullocks in police courts, yet we have not heard of a single such prosecution in the case of the Meher's Bazaar for allowing animals and carts without adequate sanitary arrangements. It is quite a pitiable sight to see the owners of these carts delayed for several hours in the above enclosure for want of passage due to over-crowding till the business of the day is over.

We find that the owners prevent the perishable goods from being opened out and watered soon after their arrival by rail, and by certain arbitrary rules they insist upon counting these packages 8 or 10 hours afterwards. One would like to know whether such a procedure is not likely to lead to the decay of the perishable goods and the possibility of their being sold to the public in a rotting condition!

In the matter of stallage fees the place being a private market, the Municipality is unable to exercise control and the dealers are entirely at the mercy of the owners. Any increase in stallage fees necessarily becomes a tax indirectly on the purse of the consumers, who in these days of high prices deserve as much protection as the authorities can possibly give them. As the Municipal Commissioner has the discretion of granting licenses—that officers should make it binding upon the licensees of markets to follow a certain uniform standard for rents and stallage fees, to guard the interests of the public.

Lastly we submit that in face of the admitted "Over-Crowding and Congestion" of the Meher's Markets, it is high time our Municipality, with the co-operation of the Improvement Trust, erected a spacious

market on "Improvement Trust" sites to the west of the Byculla Railway Station; such a central place will be equally welcome to Salsette people on account of the proximity of the Mahalaxmi Railway Station.

We do not press our Corporation to construct a fashionable market like the Halles Central at Paris or the Grosvenor Markets of New York or Covent Gardens of London—but a spacious market according to the present wants of the City, will not only be welcome but will prove a source of great income to the Municipality, and we trust the Municipality will soon take measures to break the monopoly enjoyed by private market owners.—Yours, etc.,

G. B. DESHMUKH, S. LOBO, V. V. CHITRE, AMERWANJI, M. J. DIAS, H. MOHAMED, Byculla, Jan. 15.

JINNAH PEOPLE'S MEMORIAL HALL.

PEOPLE'S ONE RUPEE FUND.

"3 Gentlemen of Calcutta" 36. R. P. Wazal 1. Through Mr. Vaikunth P. Vaidya 41. O. S. 1. Home Ruler 1. Anti-Humbag 1. Sympathiser 1. A. B. C. 1.

THE STRIKE CONTINUES.

(Continued from page 7).

with free medicine; and that cheap graft shoes should be opened for their benefit."

MEETING OF STRIKERS.

A meeting of the mehtas on strike, was held on Tuesday evening (after the meeting of their masters at Mulji Jetha Market Hall was over) under the presidency of Mr. Vithaldas Vasani Jarajani, when from three to four thousand strikers were present. The resolutions passed by the merchants' meeting were announced at the meeting, and the strikers showed their resentment by cries of "Shame." Several resolutions were then passed, one of which was to express their dislike at the resolutions passed by the Bombay Native Piece-goods Merchants Association.

The resolution passed by the meeting of the strikers on Monday last was confirmed. In that resolution the strikers had appointed as their arbiters the following members:—Messrs. Jammadas Dwarakadas, L. R. Talsare, Vithaldas Jarajani, Vasani Mulji and Vadilal Motilal.

MILLOWNERS AND THEIR EMPLOYEES.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The mill-hands deserve the sympathy of all right thinking men, for it stands to reason, that if the higher paid officials have received increments in their salaries, there is the more reason that the poor workman should likewise get his corresponding increase inasmuch as in these dire times it is the poor labourer, who has suffered the most, what with war prices, influenza, cholera and famine, the meagre wage these people earn, is hardly sufficient to keep body and soul together. Moreover, it is not that the mill-owner has not made huge profits all these 44 years of war! Contrary to the case—for we know by experience that the advantage of the situation in Europe, the mill-owners have raised the prices of their produce exorbitantly. Although the mill-hands erred in not presenting their grievances to the mill-owners in the first instance before striking, yet considering the advantage a workman derives in Europe and America, in the shape of higher wages and allowing the workmen to have an interest in the prosperity of the concern they are working for, I hope the mill-owners will give them a fair increase.—Yours, etc.,

Bombay, Jan. 15.

CURRIMBOY MILLS ARMISTICE CELEBRATION BONUS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—We regret to find in your to-day's issue under the above heading that on the occasion of the Armistice Celebrations, no bonus was given to our workmen and that in addition to the bonus of Rs. 400, four annas were deducted from their wages.

We have to state that the statement is grossly

A PARLIAMENT OF REPTILES.

LLOYD GEORGE: THE ACROBAT.

"IF YOU WON'T BE SLAVE YOU SHAN'T BE M. P."

The following is another article by Mr. Arnold Bennett contributed to the "Daily News" on the eve of the recent Parliamentary Election:—

If constituencies were small enough and interested enough they would have a fair chance of sending to a Parliament representatives who really represented them. All the voters would meet together in a hall, and the various candidates, chosen from among the voters, would one after another state their principles and intentions; the audience would vote; hands would be counted; and the whole matter would be at an end. If any constituency did not get a proper majority representative, the fault would be the constituency's own.

Constituencies, however, are too large for this primitive method of running an election, and so in each constituency the handful of persons with a passion for politics divide themselves into groups which stand for the main currents of opinion, and each group privately selects its candidate, and then does its best to persuade the whole mass of voters to vote for the candidate. Naturally private groups holding similar opinions join together for the furtherance of such opinions throughout the country, and naturally these confederations of private groups fix their headquarters in London, and in London they influence and are influenced by the organisation of Parliament itself. One reason which helps to bring about a centralising of private groups is the lack of suitable candidates. Every constituency ought rightly to elect one of its own voters to represent it in Parliament. But many constituencies cannot in practice provide their own candidates. Which means that they do not contain a single citizen possessing the necessary public spirit (which means the spirit of self-sacrifice), the necessary money, the necessary brains, and the necessary public confidence, to render his election to Parliament possible.

THE PARTY SYSTEM.

It is chiefly the public spirit which is lacking. Many constituencies produce successful and confidence-inspiring men who ought, for the common weal, to be in Parliament; but these men, when invited to stand, answer, in effect: "Not much! Do you think I've got nothing better to do than run in and out of a lobby at the call of a division bell?" The answer is a bad one, and cannot be excused. Nevertheless the fact remains. And so candidates are brought into constituencies from outside. (They used to be called carpet-baggers. They may be excellent men. They usually are not excellent men, having been chosen secretly because their election would add to the prestige of certain persons in London.

Here, very roughly and imperfectly sketched, you have the origin of what is known as the party-system, a system which is at once inevitable and grossly imperfect. The party system is only tolerable so long as it is not abused. But the tendency of all human societies is to organise themselves more and more completely and completely, and the tendency of the fuller organisation of the party-system has been to increase the power of a few persons in London and to decrease the power of the local groups in the constituencies. Consequently the opportunities to abuse the party system have been multiplied, and those tempting opportunities have been utilised with growing frequency of late years.

The evil effects of abuse might have been much mitigated, if not cured, by proportional representation. But when proportional representation was brought forward, the party system was already too strong to submit to it. The evil effect might have been lessened by even such an elementary device as the alternative vote, which would at any rate have prevented any candidate being elected against the wish of the majority of the electors. But the party people in London would not have the alternative either. Both Tories and Liberals opposed it, and the project died. Liberals are now very sorry indeed that they opposed the alternative vote; and, generally speaking, a vast number of constituencies are very sorry that in earlier years they did not act with more firmness, and could not find men among them with more public spirit.

THE GREAT ABUSE.

For the Great Abuse is now occurring. It is being practised under the direction of a man of genius, who has had the brilliant

idea of arranging a collusion between the whole of one great party machine and a very large portion of another great party machine; and it will inevitably triumph. It will not triumph so utterly as the conspirators thought a week or two ago; for individual voters and the local groups are waking up to the ingenious scheme; but it will triumph. Unless to argue that the voter is free and the ballot is secret and nobody can be coerced! In practice the party machines are essential to the working of an election, and especially for the nomination of candidates. And few are the groups who can nominate with any chance of success candidates whom the party machines decide to ban.

Extraordinary things are happening. The combined party machines are acting with a Prussian ruthlessness. They will listen to no claim on behalf of a progressive candidate unless that candidate promises unqualified support of the Coalition Government. That is, the machine swears blindly to be a slave to the combined machine. You may be beloved in a constituency, you may belong to it by birth and all social and business ties; you may be an expert statesman; you may have deserved well of your country by faithful military service. No matter! If you won't be a slave, you shan't be an M. P. What the combined party machines demand, at the bidding of a man of genius, is a Parliament of reptiles. And they will assuredly get a majority of reptiles. I use this unpleasant word because it is a historic word, and has come to mean exactly what I want to say.

In short, the Reptile Parliament will meet, and it will largely consist of men elected by electors who know nothing about either them or their opinions, and pledged by all the honour they have to vote according to command on all questions whatsoever. Thus far as the party system developed!

The case might not have been quite so bad, so magnificently undemocratic, so tragically absurd, had the Liberal leaders stood firm. The Liberal leaders did not stand firm. And the Liberal Party is paying, and will pay, for their pusillanimity, their abject cowardice, and their lack of conviction. The Tory Party is right on top. And the last humiliation of Liberals may make the reptile pledge, and even then the Coalition will run a Tory candidate against him! No pledge is required from a Tory. Mr. Lloyd George said in a recent speech that he was not afraid of Bolshevism; what he was afraid of it was Reaction. True! He has been so afraid of it that he has completely yielded to it.

The tendency of the new Government is abundantly clear. It will be a reactionary tendency, and the Government will go to work under a grave misapprehension as to the real feeling of the country and as to the force of that feeling. It will, of course, hide its reactionary notions under a specious cover of democratic progressivism; but the disguise will not be effective, and then trouble will supervene. When trouble supervenes the new Government is almost bound to do something silly.

THE ALBERT HALL CASE.

I regard the management of the Albert Hall as the new Government's prototype. The management of the Albert Hall, alleging its fear of objection to "revolutionary" speeches declined to let the hall for a Labour meeting. It was merely imitating the action of ten thousand squares and parsons in ten thousand villages whose halls have been available for one political party and not for the other. It was undoubtedly acting against its own immediate interest, and in what it imagined to be the interests of the nation at large. We know the result.

Well, the new Government will one day follow the brilliant lead of the management of the Albert Hall, and shortly afterwards, in all probability, the new Government will cease to exist. It will cease to exist because it will have been built on a sham and a ramp, and because its leader cannot fulfil the hopes of his reactionary supporters. The Tories have put themselves under Mr. Lloyd George for the simple reason that they are in a funk. They are trembling before the oncoming of Labour, and at the worst they fear an outbreak of Bolshevism. They have no faith in Mr. Lloyd George for any other purpose. They tremendously distrust him; but they have had experience of his uncanoniness, and they imagine that by some miracle he will be able to keep Labour quiet while preserving for them all their ancient privileges.

TACTICS AND STRATEGY.

Mr. Lloyd George can't do it. Forty Mr. Lloyd Georges couldn't do it. If democracy is to prosper—and democracy will prosper, even if it passes first through a revolution—the vast majority will have to get more than they have been getting, and the small privileged minority will have to get less. That is a certainty. And that, in my opinion, is why the new Government cannot last. The development of politics is a highly complex affair, and nobody can tell just what turn it will take. But it seems to be probable that when the two stools upon which Mr. Lloyd George is now standing are dragged by the force of events so far apart that he cannot jump or be split along the line of his spinal column, it seems to be probable that at this interesting and dramatic moment he will make a prodigious effort to plant both feet on the democratic stool. And as he is one of the greatest acrobats that ever lived, his equilibristic effort will be very exciting to watch. He may bring off the trick.

To drop the metaphor, he may succeed in placing himself at the head of a genuine reform movement. I do not think he will. He is a marvelous political tactician, but he has neither the knowledge nor the temperament for grand strategy in politics. Sound strategy involves principles. If he goes down, he will at any rate go down conscious that his peculiar equipment enabled him at a time of supreme crisis to render real service to his country; and the consciousness may compensate him somewhat for the total obloquy which will then undoubtedly be meted out to him. But whatever happens to this strange figure, whom history alone can judge with justice, the democratic movement is bound to go on. Nothing can stop a tide. Therefore those among us who are more concerned for the democratic idea than for their own comfort and luxury, should not be unduly depressed by the present lamentable posture of this country: It will pass.

"THE NEXT WAR."

MAN VERSUS INSECTS.

LT.-COL. LISTON'S ADDRESS.

The following address was delivered by Lieut.-Colonel W. Glen Liston, I.M.S., President of the Medical Research Section of the Indian Science Congress, yesterday, at the third day's session of the Congress in Bombay:—

I have much pleasure in welcoming you to this first meeting of the Medical Research Section of the Indian Science Congress. It is surely a good omen that this section of the Congress holds its inaugural meeting at the close of the Great War. Men's minds and thoughts have been concentrated for four long years on devising means and methods of winning the war. Enormous sums of money have been spent in attaining the end, and countless lives have been sacrificed in the great struggle. But now all is changed. Attention is directed to the repair of the damage which has been wrought. The air is full of schemes for reconstruction. Energy is now turned away from creating appliances for destroying human life and is devoted to planning measures for conserving it. One war has ended, but another has begun. Men have ceased to kill each other and are now taking cognisance of their common foes.

The last war was won after many painful failures; success has only been attained after careful preparation and qualification for the task—a task which was at first greatly underestimated. Let us hope that the lessons we have learned will fit us for that next war, which is the subject of my address to-day; it is a war against insects and disease.

The title of my address is borrowed from an article which appeared some months ago in the "Nineteenth Century Magazine" by Sir Harry Johnston in which he pleaded for a wider knowledge of the subject of Entomology. He drew attention to an excellent book entitled "Insects and Man" by Mr. Eland and he says: "All public servants of every degree and every branch of state employment should pass an examination in this work or in the more detailed, more abstract studies from which it is derived." He shows how necessary this instruction is in the following words: "The frightfully damaging part that can be played by insects in all the crises of humanity, in all extraordinary conditions of life is brought home to us by the present war. The drawing together of men from the humblest habitations in the kingdom has caused the comfortable living amongst the middle and upper classes to tolerate the shocking housing conditions of the mass of our people." "Life results in able-bodied men and women being carriers of bugs, fleas and lice either on their persons or on their garments or belongings. Immediately following this discovery comes something worse than sleepless nights from the attacks of vermin, comes illness, perhaps death from insect-conveyed disease. This misery of vermin will at any rate stand out prominently amongst the many forms of wretchedness caused by the present war. I well remember," he says, "when war was first declared and recruits began to flock into the barracks and the depots, in an old grey Sussex town, the horror inspired amongst those who were new to the Army by the blankets served out for the recruits to lie on, or to serve as bed coverings. They were found to be swarming with lice and bugs. Such a condition had not seemed of any importance to the quite unacquainted in charge of military stores, and a matter of no moment to the higher placed official whose department at the War Office superintended military equipment. We can most of us remember the real good done to some of our London and provincial prisons by the first war prisoners, who, as soon as they were released, spoke of the cockroaches, the bugs, and the lice tolerated in his Majesty's gaols, all of them in some way or another conversers of disease."

THE AGENCY OF THE INSECT.

Truly the old proverb "To be out of sight is to be out of mind" could not be more fittingly applied to any other condition of life. Those who dwell in high places know very little about the torture and suffering of the poor; they may strive to do many things for them, but they do not know how to bring health and happiness into the lives of the humble. In short as Sir Harry Johnston says, "for the next war as for that we are now waging against a human enemy of civilisation and happiness we must be equipped with a modern and essentially practical education." We may not all perhaps agree with Sir Harry when he suggests that "the whole curriculum of our schools wants overhauling and that instead of Euclid should be taught Entomology or the science of insects; instead of puzzling over Algebra boys and girls should be well-grounded in elementary zoology, botany and chemistry"; but most of us will be in sympathy with him when he remarks that "no farmer should be allowed to farm who cannot satisfy a county board that he understands the elements of hygiene and the cause and effect of disease generated in manure and farmyard filth. This very filth is misplaced energy which should be stimulating crops, not poisoning food, drinking water, and the blood in our veins. Eventually," he continues, "we shall conquer if we realise in time the seriousness of this war against the Arthropod; as no doubt we shall get the better of the Teuton and the Magyar if we brush aside half-measures and cease to tolerate incompetence, inadequate education and the evasion of responsibility."

Gentlemen, we have now what has been called the Great War because we learned the truth of this last statement and acted on it. Will we in India learn the necessity of acting likewise in order to win the Next War, the war against insects and disease. This is a war against a foe which has inflicted more

misery and suffering than the ruthless enemy that has been overthrown in the great war which has just ended. I have given to insects the last place among our enemies because, in India at least, two-thirds of the preventable diseases can be attributed to their agency. It is for this reason perhaps that during twenty years of my service in India much of my time and attention has been devoted to researches connected more or less directly with insects.

Lieut.-Colonel Liston narrated some of his personal experiences in connection with research, from which it appeared to him some years ago that the Government of India took little interest in research; the success of the Plague Research Commission however did much to change this attitude. The Research Fund Association has been established and is supported by Government. The funds are distributed on the advice of a Scientific Advisory Board which came into being shortly before the war. The activities of this Association have been somewhat hampered, account of the war but good work has been accomplished. Reorganisation is contemplated which will result in closer co-operation between the different branches of medicine.

"MEN, MONEY AND MUNITIONS."

But, Gentlemen, co-operation is not enough. During the course of the late war we frequently heard that what was wanted to win the war was "men, money and munitions." Well, that is exactly what is wanted to win the Next War.

Men are wanted; but even more than men, leaders of men are required. We want generals and particularly a General. The Army of the Medical Profession is an undisciplined army without unity of command. This is eminently true of that branch of it which is concerned with research. In this force each individual works on his own; there is not enough platoon and company training; there is little esprit de corps. One man hurries into print because he has done a little piece of work, another hastens to let the world know that he has made a particular discovery first. A body run on these lines is a mob not an army; the leaders, if there are any, are the men who shout the loudest, who beat the big drum; they are often not the men who do the best work.

The present system of publishing papers in the form of advertising, the systematic distribution of reprints calls for reform. The publication of carefully prepared reviews within recent years has made these methods of communicating information unnecessary. Work ought to be suggested, encouraged, developed and judged by experienced leaders. Post-graduate schools must be founded to train men and work them in teams. Progress in medicine is so rapid now-a-days and the field of work is so extensive that post-graduate study is essential. I am of opinion that any credit for successful work should go to the post-graduate school, not to the individual men who do the work. The units in the Army do their work, not for self-glorification, but for their regiment. Of course, in exceptional circumstances, an individual may be rewarded but the reward should come through his school and not through the press. The men in the school are best fitted to know the true value of any worker. These post-graduate schools must not confine their attention to one special branch of medicine but to be successful, they should include on their staff, hospital, laboratory and field workers; they should train men in all branches of medicine and those scholars who show the greatest aptitude for a particular line of work should be selected for that work.

Money will be required. This is the most necessary item in carrying on the war against disease. Without money men nor munitions can be secured. The amount of money required for any particular work will depend on the magnitude of the work; a proper estimate of the task to be accomplished must be made. Unfortunately in medicine the task is almost always underestimated and in consequence expenditure of the small sums available yield disappointing results. On account of our limited resources an attempt should be made to concentrate the fighting; guerilla warfare is only adopted by the vanquished. As well might we attempt to build the corse of a great river with sandbags as attempt to fight disease with inadequate resources.

The foes we have to fight are invisible and well entrenched, their movements are strictly secret. Research workers will form our air force; they will observe the effect of our fire and co-ordinate all our movements. The Sanitary staff will form our artillery; they must be overwhelmingly strong to encompass our enemies. They must be able to lay a barrage against the advance of our foes or prepare the way for our infantry which will constitute our main strength. Our infantry is the great body of general practitioners.

On a single occasion only, in the history of medicine in India, has an adequate measure been made of the task which had to be accomplished in fighting a disease; that occasion was the introduction of vaccination for the prevention of small-pox. A scheme was then adopted which included river with sandbags as attempt to fight disease with inadequate resources.

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England and Wales. (Population 45 million.)

There were seven cases of small-pox notified in England and Wales in 1917. In the latest year for which complete figures are available 56 per cent. of the children born were successfully vaccinated.

In England only half the number of births was vaccinated, and I believe the percentage now is even less. England is full of ports, where ships put in from all parts of the earth, including the ports where small-pox is endemic. They have large towns and slum quarters. According to all the predictions of the doctors, as vaccination has gone down small-pox should have gone up. It hasn't. It is extinct. This is hardly an exaggeration. The President of the Local Government Board tells us, in reply to a question in the House of Commons, "There were 7 cases of small-pox notified in England and Wales in 1917." Think of it! The smallest number on record and infant mortality (in 1916) the lowest on record.

Now, why does small-pox prevail here to such a terrible extent while there is the extraordinary record of little small-pox in England with six million unvaccinated children? The reason is not far to seek. Small-pox outbreaks are due to over-crowding, putrefactive decomposition, deficient and impure water supply; and the remedy which admits of no exceptions is the complete removal of these exciting causes. England has learnt this lesson and acted upon it; which we have not. That is why small-pox is extinct in England and rampant here—Yours, etc.,

Munitions are required to win the next

DEATH OF M. BERNARD

D. AVERA.

AN INTERESTING PERSONALITY.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Jan. 14.

M. Bernard D. Avera, who has died at Rangoon in his 91st year, was a Frenchman who came to Burma in 1859 to prepare the way for a French embassy to the Burmese kings at Mandalay. A Burmese embassy had gone to France in 1852 to inaugurate relations with the emperor after the British had taken possession of Lower Burma and Napoleon had the idea of gaining influence with Burma. The Crimean war altered the relations between France and England and when D. Avera reported that the only route to Mandalay was through British territory, he abandoned the idea and the Embassy never left France. Avera remained married with a Burmese lady and was appointed to the office by King Mindon. He remained in Burma until after the death of Mindon, in 1878, when he opposed against the massacre instigated by the Amers and others and the Theebaw's queen and left to live in Calcutta.

On the annexation, he returned to Burma and took service with the Irrawaddy Flotilla Co., retiring about ten years ago. He contributed to the "Rangoon Times" and "Rangoon Gazette" many interesting articles on bygone days and kept his faculties to the last. Although his writing was very shaky and his interests were largely of his early days, he remained a devoted son of France to the end and took a keen interest in the progress of the war, rejoicing in the restoration of Alsace and Lorraine.

COLLEGE STUDENTS' CAMP AT LONAVLA

A party of about thirty-five college students from Bombay, Poona, Ahmednagar, Miraj, etc., recently gathered for a week's camp at Epworth Heights, Lonavla. Among their leaders were Professors Mackenzie and Hanley of the Wilson College, and Messrs. Shumaker, Gaiter, Winslow, Fritchley and Lyon, and Dr. Paton.

Most helpful addresses were delivered by various speakers, bearing mostly on the subject of the best investment of life, and the intelligent and earnest attention with which they were received by the college men, bode a good harvest.

Games were freely indulged in in the afternoon, and one of the days was devoted to a walking trip to the top of Sakarpur, which promises to be shortly one of the best hill stations in Western India, having an altitude of about 2,700 feet, and being only forty miles from Bombay as the crow flies. A well has already been successfully excavated at the top of the hill.

The camp was a complete success, and a promise was obtained for the use of "The Heights" for a similar purpose at the close of this year.

GIRL GUIDES' CAMP AT LONAVLA.

(From a Correspondent.)

A pleasant and profitable camp of Bombay Girl Guides was held last week at Epworth Heights, Lonavla, under the management of Captain Misses Wingate, Stanley, and Sanson.

The girls had a strenuous time, as their Captains were bent on making it a week of usefulness as well as of pleasure. A part of the programme was an all-day picnic to Sakarpur, where the rock-cut well excavated by Mr. E. W. Fritchley early last year, on the site taken up by him, provided a supply of very good water, and proved to be a boon to the thirsty picnickers.

The camp concluded with a brief visit to Matheran on the way back to Bombay, where fourteen rickshaws provided by the host of the party, enabled the ladies to see a good deal of the hill in the two hours which they had at their disposal. The Camp was declared to be a delightful time by all who participated in it, and they expressed in earnest desire that a similar Camp be held again at the close of this year, which was gladly agreed to by their host.

Every effort was made to give the girls such time as would be remembered by them as a lever, with which they were lifted to higher and better ideals of life.

WHY MOSLEMS LACK IN EDUCATION

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—We, two Moslem college students, pen these few lines with a sanguine hope that you will kindly publish them in your valuable and esteemed journal.

We were hopeful to hear that the Muhammadan Educational Conference, which was held at Surat under the able presidency of Sir Ebrahim Rahimtulla, was to take up the cause of Moslem students, but we were sadly disappointed to find that no prompt action was taken to better the conditions of Moslem students, specially college students. We find it a great hardship to pay our college fees and make both ends meet on account of our present circumstances and the growing expenses of everyday life, and find that owing to want of proper support we shall be compelled to give up our most desired and cherished objects of acquiring higher education at the moment when generous Moslem patrons have already given munificent donations of rupees eight lakhs and fifteen lakhs respectively. We hope the following suggestions will receive sympathetic and due consideration: (1) To grant scholarships to Moslem collegians from funds already donated for the purpose; to recommend as to any collegian who can have free education and scholarship.

We earnestly appeal to Sir Ebrahim, Mr. M. A. Jinnah and other Moslem leaders, such a critical moment.

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**LT.-COL. SIR L. ROGER'S
ADDRESS.**

Your Excellency, Ladies and Gentlemen, When I received the flattering invitation to preside over the Indian Science Congress at Bombay, I felt that I was unfitted for the position, because medical science had not hitherto been included within the scope of the meetings; but on learning that it was desired to include a section on medical research this year, I was very glad to accept the honourable and responsible position. On considering the question of a suitable subject for my presidential address, I naturally turned to the relationship of medical research to other sciences as affording ample scope, and being appropriate to such an audience as this. Greater difficulty arose in deciding how to deal with such a large subject, as a general treatment might be too diffuse to be of much interest. Realizing that I owed my audience a position, I felt that I could not but be fortunate enough to make some practical life-saving advances in tropical medicine, I felt that I shall be most likely to interest my audience by illustrating the subject with some account of my own researches in which the collateral sciences of physiology, chemistry and physics were utilized in solving problems arising in the field of tropical medicine. For I feel that pure scientists will always rejoice in seeing their discoveries being made practical use of by medical research workers. The immense advantages that modern medicine has derived in the last few decades from advances made in closely related sciences are too numerous even to be mentioned. Some of those concerning tropical diseases may be referred to. Thus we have zoological work on disease-carrying insects, such as mosquitoes in malaria, yellow fever, and plague, sandflies of pappataci fever, tsetse flies of sleeping sickness, and lice of relapsing fever and trench fevers. Chemical work on emetine and other alkaloids of ipecacuanha root, which drugs have proved such immense value in controlling malarial disease, and the salts of arsenic and the preparation of soluble emulsions of the unsaturated fatty acids of chauliogra and hydnocarpus oils in forms suitable for subcutaneous and intravenous injection or use in the treatment of leprosy, and also during the last year of a similar preparation from codliver oil, which appears to be of considerable value both in leprosy and in that great scourge, beriberi, a sufficient humanity, tuberculosis which is estimated to demand one-seventh of mankind mostly when in the prime of life: a subject I shall be dealing with in the medical research section, and for the chemical portion of the work on which I am indebted to Dr. Sudhansu Ghosh, D. Sc., working with a grant from the Indian Research Association. Again much work has been done on the vitamins which prevent beriberi, scurvy, rickets, and other diseases, and which Captain Shortland, M.S., has at my suggestion tested the value of the Quetta sun-dried vegetables of Mr. and Mrs. Howard, with important results which will also be reported in the medical research section. Pellagra may also possibly belong to the diet deficiency diseases, although in view of the mouth lesions I suggest that this affection should be further investigated bacteriologically on a large scale. It has been found to cure many cases of sprue by the use of the bacterial vaccines, an advance which has recently been confirmed by Dr. Nicholson of the bacteriological institute at Colombo. I have more sodium antimony tartrate first obtained by Plimmer and Thomas to be very active against trypanosomes, I have recently found to be somewhat safer and less irritating to the tissues than tartr emetic in the treatment of the formerly deadly kala-azar, a more mortal disease, which has now been reduced from about 90 per cent. to nearly the vanishing point. During the last few months, I have been using in kala-azar a colloidal antimony sulphide very kindly made for me by Dr. F. Usher of Bangalore at the suggestion of our energetic secretary Dr. Simonsen, and have found it to be ever more effective and much less toxic than the antimony salts already mentioned, and I think it may also be of great value in African trypanosomiasis in the later stages of the disease known as sleeping sickness, the greatest scourge of large areas of tropical Africa. All these are matters of great interest and practical importance, but the subject which I propose to deal with at somewhat greater length to-day, is one regarding which probably but little is known outside the medical profession, and that a great reduction in the deaths has been brought about in recent years in the most justly dreaded disease of cholera. I propose to give you my present views on the causation of cholera more than a decade and a half ago, and distinct problems by the methods of research which I think this work

As the cholera organism is a delicate one and easily destroyed by weak acids and chemical disinfectants, while it exists in enormous numbers in the intestines, but only in comparatively small numbers in the internal organs, it is evident that the oral administration of intestinal disinfectants might cut short the disease. Unfortunately this hope was disappointed, and I found in the course of my work that the dilute mineral acids, at one time given for that purpose, were actually harmful by increasing the death-rate from suppression of intestinal secretion. It was not until the discovery made by Dr. Hankin's use of permanganate to disinfect wells for controlling cholera outbreaks.

The treatment of cholera then at the beginning of the twentieth century remained such as it was seventy years before when Macleod and Mackintosh in Edinburgh in 1831 introduced the use of large quantities of normal saline solution into its veins to combat the collapse stage of cholera. This brilliant idea just failed to be a great discovery because no means was then found of retaining the fluid in the circulation, so that the apparently miraculous immediate effect of the reviving the patient as one from comatose was usually followed by the recurrence of the terrible drain of fluid from the system. At the time I commenced my investigations the method was seldom used, as shown by the fact that a search through the records of the C-locuta European General Hospital from 1895 to 1904 showed no case in which large saline intravenous injections were given, while the mortality among 95 cases in those nine years reached the appalling figure of 87.4 per cent. Indeed it was generally

and to learn how much salt solution it is necessary to inject to replace the loss. For this purpose the blood is centrifuged a few drops of defibrinated blood are pricked through a finger tip in a graduated capillary tube and measured the volume of the solid corpuscles and of the fluid serum. By comparing the figures obtained with those of normal blood the percentage of fluid lost from the blood could be estimated. For example in severe case only 18 out of the original 51 per cent. of serum remained, showing a loss of no less than 67 per cent. of the fluid portion of the blood as a result of the copious evacuations. A serious complication was shown that in mild cases of cholera no collapse showing any serious collapse an average of 35 per cent. of the serum was lost; in collapse cases recovering after the hypertonic saline injections the loss averaged 52 per cent. while in extremely severe cases, who were lost in spite of the new treatment, the "gure averaged no less than 64 per cent., or almost two-thirds of the fluid of the blood. I have treated a number of cholera which the blood was so black that on opening veins a drop of black blood slowly exuded having the consistency almost of tar: a condition which must rapidly terminate fatally if not quickly relieved. By repeating these estimations immediately after several pints of saline had been run rapidly into a vein in collapsed cholera cases, I was able to ascertain the quantities required to restore the normal quantity of the blood, and found them, as I had suspected, to be greatly in excess of the cases than had formerly been given, where isotonic solutions were in use. The hæmo-crite, however, is too much of a laboratory instrument to be generally available so

After an experiment of one year and a half the hypertonic treatment, I read and found that something more was required if the mortality was to be still further reduced. The failure appeared to me to be largely due to recurrence of the collapse on account of absorption of the toxins produced by the cholera bacilli in the intestinal canal with the restoration of the circulation after the saline injections. Now the toxins are contained in the bodies of the invulnerable bacilli and are set free when they die, they do so in enormous numbers, for it has been found that as few as 29 per cent. of comma bacilli die in the culture tubes within forty-eight hours. The use of intestinal antiseptics may very possibly add to the toxin absorption by killing the bacilli, which is, I believe, one of the reasons for their failure as already stated. I therefore sought for some method of destroying the toxins themselves while still unabsorbed in the bowel, and, bearing in mind that the largely albumoses and other unstable albuminous substances are the basis of the organisms, and that such substances are readily destroyed or rendered inert by oxidation, I experimented with various oxidizing agents, and particularly with permanganates, which are well known to rapidly destroy in vitro the albumoses of snake venoms: a point at which I had previously worked. I was thus able to demonstrate that several times a lethal dose of dead comma bacilli containing the toxins neutralized by a small quantity of potassium permanganate, administered by the mouth, as much as one hundred grains some times being given in the course of several days, in addition to the hypertonic treatment, reduced the mortality of cholera during a year's use from 32.6 to 23.3 per cent. and it has now been used for over nine years.

I fear I shall have wearied you with the long account of my researches on cholera, but the results may be very briefly summarized in the following table showing the mortality under the different forms of treatment, or rather the continued elaboration of my system derived from the increasing clinical and pathological investigations extending over twelve years, and culminating in the reduction of the mortality between 1895 and 1905 before I began work of 59.0 per cent. to one of 19.1 per cent. between 1915 and 1917 or one-third of the former rate, which in 1917 among 208 cases it was but 14.9 per cent., or one-fourth of the earlier rate. I am anxious that all countries, cities, and individuals suffering before the saline injection can be given those coming late in a hopeless state from suppression of urine and very young and very old persons without the stamina to allow the treatment to have a fair chance are included. I therefore think it may fairly be claimed that cholera has now been robbed of most of its terrors by simple scientific investigation with the aid of physical methods in the use of the haemeretic, a specific gravity test; chemical research in the use of permanganates to destroy the toxins in the bowel, and alkalis to combat the deadly acidosis and physiological principles leading to the use of atropine and the all-essential hypertonic saline injection. More may yet be done, but sufficient has already accrued to prove the inestimable life-saving and economic value of medical research work, and to encourage both a more extensive organization of philanthropy to look after liberal expenditure on medical research as the best possible use of public and private money.

To do justice to my system of treatment it is obvious that training and experience are essential, yet, strange to say, a scheme I worked out several years ago at the request of the Surgeon-General, Bengal, and

(Continued on page 11.)

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(Continued on page 11.)

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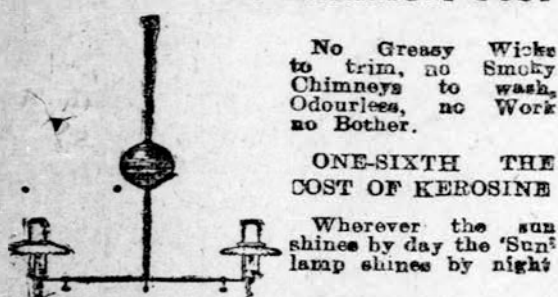


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**MEDICAL RESEARCH
IN INDIA.**

(Continued from page 10.)

which at the expenditure of a few hours out
of their six years' training the M.B. stu-
dents might be taught practically the
modern treatment of cholera, has not been
carried out owing, I understand, to the
Principal of the Medical College objecting
to the course being made compulsory as
those on all other important subjects are.
Not more than five per cent. of the Calcutta
M.B. students now learn the treatment,
while the great majority of them never even
see it, although fortunately practical in-
struction on the treatment of this disease is
given in the five-year course of the Camp-
bell Hospital Medical School.

**CHOLERA MORTALITY UNDER
DIFFERENT TREATMENT.**

Years. Cases Deaths Mortality Recoveries
NORMAL SALINE SUBCUTANEOUSLY AND PER RECTUM.
1895 to 1905 1,243 788 59.0 p.c. 41.0 p.c.

NORMAL SALINE INTRAVENOUSLY.
1906 112 57 51.0 p.c. 49.1 p.c.

NORMAL SALINE SUBCUTANEOUSLY AND PER RECTUM.
1907 138 94 69.5 40.5

HYPERTONIC SALINES INTRAVENOUSLY.
1908 to 7-1909 294 96 32.6 p.c. 67.4 p.c.

HYPERTONIC SALINES PLUS PERMANGANATES.
8-1909 to 1914 858 222 25.9 p.c. 74.1 p.c.

HYPERTONIC SALINES, PERMANGANATES AND
ALKALIES.
1915 to 1917 638 122 19.1 p.c. 80.9 p.c.

**THE FUTURE OF MEDICAL RESEARCH
IN INDIA.**

The great lesson to be derived from the
researches on cholera which I have related
is the importance of combined clinical and
pathological investigations. So strongly do
I hold the necessity of medical research
workers being in the closest possible relation-
ship with large hospitals to enable them to
work on practical lines that I regard Pasteur's
great discovery of his preventative
treatment of hydrophobia as having been a
curse rather than a blessing to India, be-
cause it has led to three important research
laboratories being placed on remote hill-
tops for the sake of the relatively insignifi-
cant mortality from hydrophobia. To the
grave detriment of work on all the more im-
portant tropical diseases. Now that the
treatment of hydrophobia and other bacte-
riological methods can be carried out in the
plains with the help of a refrigerator (and
where necessary a temperate room), as is
being done at the present time in Rangoon,
no excuse for further repetitions of this
grave mistake remains. Unfortunately
Assam rejected the opportunity which Ran-
goon took advantage of, and now that the
terrible kala-azar is again ravaging the
Sibsagar district, cases have to be imported
into Shillong to enable the one research
worker of the province, who is tied to the
Pasteur Institute for want of an assistant
qualified to carry out the routine hydro-
phobia treatment, to have some slight oppor-
tunity of tackling the greatest problem of
Assam and other large areas of India.

The serious disadvantage which so many
of the members of the bacteriological—or
as it should be called medical research—de-
partment now labour under by their divorce
from large hospitals in the plains will be
partly removed when the schools of tropical
medicine in Calcutta and Bombay are open-
ed, when team work so essential to the solu-
tion of the larger medical
problems will be possible. In
addition, all the larger hospitals should
have whole-time pathologists, both to enable
the abundant clinical material they contain
to be made available for research purposes,
and also to allow the clinical staff and the
patients to have the immense advantages in
the diagnosis and vaccine and other lines of
treatment which a bacteriological laboratory
affords through recent advances in our
knowledge of medicine. For example,
fever and dysenteries are the two great
causes of disease and death in India, but it
is only with the help of microscopical ex-
aminations that they can be rapidly diag-
nosed and efficiently treated; and without
this aid even the most experienced physi-
cians too often cannot do full justice to
their patients. Until recently the profes-

sors of pathology in our medical colleges
have been also physicians, and naturally
spent most of their time in clinical work
and general practice, and with rare excep-
tions, such as McConnell of Calcutta, added
but little to our knowledge of the pathology
of tropical diseases. It was only in 1899
that the first whole-time pathologist was
sanctioned for the Calcutta Medical College,
and fortunately for me the previous incum-
bent soon gave it up for the more attractive
and lucrative clinical line. During the last
nineteen years I have had unrivalled oppor-
tunities for combined clinical and patho-
logical research, although the expenses of
living in Calcutta are so great that I could
not have afforded to retain the post on the
pay it carries and continue my investiga-
tions, but for the accident that I married
late in life; surely not a very satisfactory
state of affairs to which I shall return im-
mediately. The access of pathologists to the
clinical material necessary for their re-
searches may sometimes be a difficult prob-
lem, although as a rule clinicians are
quite willing to give the necessary facilities.
Personally I am especially indebted to a
long series of superintendents and resident
surgeons of the Calcutta European General
Hospital for opportunities, without which
the material for my book on fevers in the
tropics could never have been accumulated.
For some researches, however, more com-
plete control of clinical cases is required,
and this urgent need led me with the invalu-
able help of Sir Kailash C. Bose to collect
the money required to build the Carmichael
Hospital for tropical diseases as an integral
part of the Calcutta School of Tropical
Medicine. This will allow of the cases of
any special disease under investigation to
be placed at the disposal of a particular
research worker to the necessary degree
without his being burdened with the charge
of clinical material of all kinds as in former
days to the detriment of his research work.
In future I understand pathologists of our
medical colleges will be supplied from the
bacteriological or research department, and
will make the subject their life-study, and
not be eligible for clinical posts. In order
to get the medical officers with the highest
abilities and scientific training required for
success in research to devote their lives to
it, and to abandon the much more lucrative
clinical side of medicine, it will be absolute-
ly necessary to give them salaries in propor-
tion to the long and expensive scientific
training of from six to eight years, which
they receive after finishing their general
school education.

Unfortunately the shortsightedness, to
put it as mildly as possible, of the control-
ling service in India, the senior members of
which, admitted before the age of entry
was raised to the present standard, were
recruited from schools, often with the aid
of cramming and almost invariably without
any scientific knowledge, and whose educa-
tion ceased before they became of age, has
for long prevented the progress of research
in India to the present highly educated
members of the scientific services, includ-
ing the medical, from receiving pay ade-
quate to their training, much less the princely
salaries which the Indian Civil Service
obtain for themselves. Let me make it
quite clear that I am speaking in an abso-
lutely impersonal manner, as I have the
highest regard for the great administrative
work done by the Indian Civil Service,
which, I venture to prophesy, will receive
even greater recognition in the future in
direct proportion to the rate at which the
complicated machinery for ruling the very
numerous races of which India consists is
handed over to admittedly less able and ex-
perienced hands for the great administrative
work done by the Indian Civil Service,
and so beyond the ken of a pure scientist to
whom absolute truth and firmly based pro-
gress are of primary importance. Now that
the war has led to careful enquiries into
scientific education in Great Britain, and
greatly increased demand for scientists at
home, the difficulty of recruiting those re-
quired for industrial and educational pur-
poses in India will be much greater than hitherto,
while it will be still further enhanced by the
uncertainty of the prospects of young men
coming to India for their life's work in
Government service due to the proposed ten
yearly kaleidoscopic changes in the consti-
tution of this country. I have felt it to be
my duty to point out the rocks ahead in this
direction, and to indicate the absolute neces-
sity of much more generous treatment in
the immediate future of scientists of all
branches of knowledge required for service
in India. That the Simla authorities are
still quite unaware of the value of scientific
training and experience will be clear from
the fact that, when recently sanctioning
a new appointment as director of
a post-graduate scientific school and
research institute, they cut down
the emoluments recommended by the local
government, which is finding the money, to
below a comfortable living wage in the ex-
pensive location of the institution, and ac-
tually to below the present pay in a much less
responsible position of the very officer whose
nomination to the post they at the same time
accepted, and that too although he happens

to be a Fellow of the Royal Society. Fur-
ther proof of the truth of the above state-
ment is surely unnecessary.

**THE NEED OF LIBERAL ENDOWMENTS
OF MEDICAL RESEARCH IN INDIA.**

Lastly, I wish to draw attention to the
great life-saving and economic importance of
such investigations as those which I have
related on cholera and many others which
might be mentioned; as when this is fully
realized by the public, endowments of me-
dical research will surely be forthcoming in
India on a far larger scale than hitherto.
Bengal and Bihar have generously given me
seven lakhs for the Calcutta School of Tropi-
cal Medicine, half of which has been ex-
pended on the Carmichael Hospital for tropi-
cal diseases, and the remainder will be used
for medical research and the partial upkeep
of the hospital under a governing body of
medical experts. In addition the Tea Jute
and Mining Association are contributing
Rs. 60,000 a year for the support of three
additional workers to investigate on practi-
cal lines those diseases which affect the value
of the labour force. Bombay has always
been noted for the liberality of her citizens,
so I confidently appeal to this great city to
do at least as much for my friend Colonel
Liston's school here, which he has laboured
so long and patiently to found in connection
with the Parel Laboratory.

But I also desire to make a still wider ap-
peal. The late Sir Pardee Lukis, one of the
ablest and far-seeing administrators of the
Indian Medical Service has ever produced,
founded the Indian Research Fund Associa-
tion, to which the Government of India give
the large sum of five lakhs yearly. It was
hoped that this annual grant would have
been materially increased by liberal contri-
butions from the Princes and noblemen whose
territories will benefit equally with those
under British rule from medical research,
and the wealthy citizens of India, but I un-
derstand that this hope has been sadly dis-
appointed, mainly no doubt owing to Indian
philanthropy having been rightly diverted
during the war into other channels. Now
that the worldwide devastation and the des-
truction of irreplaceable human life has at
length ceased, I should like to see the flow
of money diverted to the noble object of sav-
ing life by means of a great extension of
medical research, and I can conceive of no
more fitting thank-offering for the delivery
of the world from the greatest menace that
has ever threatened modern civilization.

What is wanted is an Indian Rockefeller to
come forward with a crore of two of rupees,
backed by large contributions from many
others, to be devoted to the aid of genuine
medical research all over India independently
of race or position, under the control of a
governing body, the chairman and a large
majority of whom should be scientific ex-
perts. I feel confident that practical phil-
anthropy of this nature, by diminishing
suffering and disease, and giving better
health to the masses, will be of more real
benefit to India than any so-called boons
which have ever been dreamt of. Legacies
for such work will no doubt be welcomed by
the Indian Research Association at Simla,
but those who give liberally during their
lifetime will have the far greater satisfac-
tion of seeing for themselves the seed they
sow in faith bearing fruit abundantly. As
example is better than precept I may men-
tion that I am giving as much as the most
liberal donors to the Calcutta School of Tropi-
cal Medicine, and hope to be able to do
still more for medical research in the near
future, so I am not asking others to do any-
thing I am not willing to do myself to the
limits of my power. In addition to the rich
Princes and noblemen who ultimately derive
their wealth from the agricultural labourer,
I especially appeal to those who have
made their fortunes in commercial enter-
prises to do all they can to help in this
practical way the labour forces to whom they
so largely owe their prosperity; so it is to
the large commercial towns that we must
also look for the help we require to bring the
blessings of medical research to the aid of the
hundreds of millions of patient toilers of
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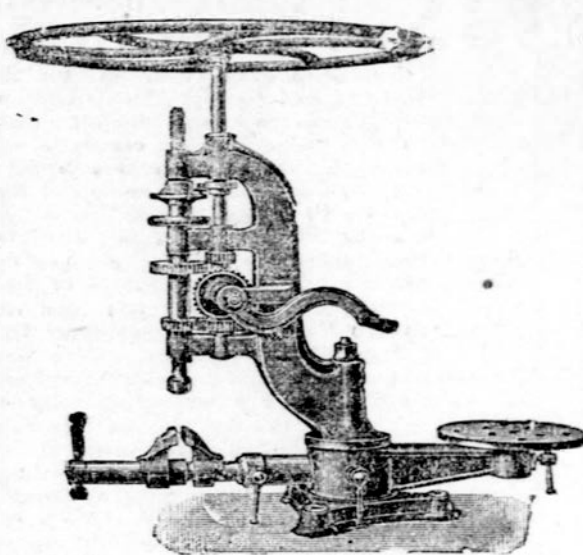
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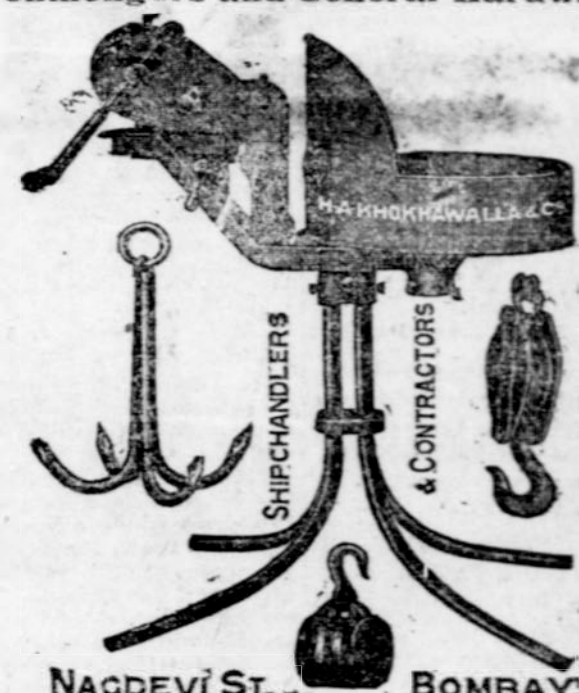
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Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., by BENJAMIN GUN HORNIMAN, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay.